

This Day was published, Price 2s.

T H E
C O N T E S T.
O R, A

Collection of the most material Papers,

In P R O S E and V E R S E,

P U B L I S H E D

During the controverted Election for the County
of Norfolk in 1768.

C A N D I D A T E S.

Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE, Bart. of Kimberly.

Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, Bart. of Melton.

WENMAN COKE, Esq; Heir of Holkham.

THOMAS DE GREY, Esq; of Merton.

Containing, amongst other Things,

The two extraordinary Advertisements
of Sir A. W. and Mr. De G. DE-
NYING any Debate in the H. of C.
upon the Legality or Illegality of
General Warrants.

Answer to them.

The True Briton.

Answer to it.

Epigrams.

Goose-Pye Feast.

R——m in the Dumps.

Two Letters from Norwich, giving an
Account of the Speech of Hurlo
Thrumbo, &c. by Mr. No GHOST.

Battle of Dereham.

Cinderetta.

The Council.

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Remarks on the Advertisement of Mr
De Grey, after the Election.

Song of Sir Dilberry Diddle, Captain
of Militia.

Clack-Close Triumphant.

Inscription for the grand Obelisk erect-
ing at Dereham, &c.

Votum, timor, ira, voluptas,
Gaudia, discursus, nostri est farrago libelli.

JUV.

Nec enim levia aut ludicra petuntur
Præmia. ———

VIRG.

Sold by Mr. WHITTINGHAM in Lynn. and the rest of the Bookfellers in
Town and Country.

This Day Published, Price 2s.

CONTEST.

OF A

Collection of the most valuable

and R. O. S. and A. R. S.

published

During the movement of the County

of

CANDIDATES



of the County of the City of London

The following is a list of the names of the candidates for the County of the City of London

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THE CONTEST:

OR, A

Collection of the most material Papers,

In PROSE and VERSE,

PUBLISHED

During the controverted Election for the County
of Norfolk in 1768.

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Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, Bart. of Melton.

WENMAN COKE, Esq; Heir of Holkham.

THOMAS DE GREY, Esq; of Merton.

Containing, amongst other Things,

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VIRG.

LONDON: Printed in the Year 1768.

THE CONTENTS

OF A

Collection of

Manuscripts

During the

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of the

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The following is a list of the
manuscripts in the collection
of the British Museum
which have been
acquired since the
year 1800.
The list is arranged
in alphabetical order
of the names of the
owners or donors.
The names of the
owners or donors
are given in full
in the first column.
The names of the
manuscripts are
given in the second
column.
The dates of the
acquisition are given
in the third column.
The names of the
owners or donors
are given in full
in the first column.
The names of the
manuscripts are
given in the second
column.
The dates of the
acquisition are given
in the third column.

London: Printed by

T

List of Pamphlets published during the Contest.

1. A LETTER to JOHN BUXTON, of Shadwell, Esq; on the Contests relative to the ensuing Election for the County of Norfolk.

*Per Graium populos, mediæque per elidis urbem,
Ibat ovans, divumque sibi poscebat honorem.* 1768.
VIRG.

2. A LETTER from the Island of BARATARIA, to the Author of a Letter to JOHN BUXTON, Esq; containing a short description of the true characters of Sancho, the chief governor; Caledon, the principal secretary; Col. Promise, lieutenant governor, Sancho's jester, and speaker of the island; Serjeant Ruffin, the prime serjeant of the pleaders.

By RODERIGO, State Physician.

*Cum sint
Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.* Juv.

N. B. This letter was wrote and printed in Dublin, by the gentlemen of the committee for conducting the press, and with three other letters of the same size, were published in the paper called the Publick Register, or the Freeman's Journal, at Dublin.

3. A LETTER to the Author of a Letter to JOHN BUXTON, Esq;

*Non equidem hoc studeo, bullatis ut mihi magis
Pagina turgescat, dare pondus idonea fumo.*

PERS.

4. RE-

4. REMARKS on the LETTER to JOHN BUXTON, Esq;

*Falsus honor juvat et mendax infamia terret
Quem? nisi mendosum et mendacem? —*

HOR.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and mellow it to wine,
With citron groves adorn a distant soil,
And the fat olive swell with floods of oil:
We envy not the warmer clime that lies
In ten degrees of more indulgent skies:
'Tis Liberty that crowns Britannia's isle,
And makes her barren rocks, and her bleak
mountains smile.

Addison's Epistle to Lord Halifax.

5. A LETTER to the Author of a Letter to Mr. BUXTON, in which it is proved, that the Design of that Letter has been entirely misunderstood, and that the author of it is the real Friend of Sir EDWARD ASTLEY and Mr. COKE.

Aut laudi simulatione detrahere aut vituperationi laude.

QUINT.

6. TWO LETTERS from a Citizen of Norwich, giving an Account of a Parish Meeting held October 8, 1767, for the choice of Officers for the Year ensuing: also of the Speeches of Hurlo-Thrumbo, the Prize-fighter and Churchwarden, and of Bullet Blunder, the Steward of the Manor, and Deputy Writing Master; with other curious Anecdotes.

By Mr. NO GHOST.

*Hi motus animorum atque hæc certamina tanta,
Pulveris exigui jactu composita quiescunt.*

VIR.

7. The

7. The HONEST ELECTOR's Proposal for rendering the Votes of all Constituents throughout the Kingdom free and independent.

By C. W.

*Ne, pueri, ne tanta animis assuescite bella ;
Neu patriæ validas in viscera vertite vires !*

VIRG.

8. The COUNCIL.

9. The BATTLE of DEREHAM; or, The ANNUAL NORFOLK JIGG; as it was exhibited before M—— G—— L—— V—— *****

Hæ mugæ seria ducunt

In mala ——

10. The CONTEST; or a Collection of the most material Papers, in Prose and Verse, published during the controverted Election for the County of Norfolk in 1768. Containing, amongst other things, Reasons for not voting for Sir E. A. and Mr. C. published the Saturday before the Election, with CONTRE Reasons for doing it, not before published; a short Account of the Transactions on the Day of Election, with a general View of the Poll, and Strictures on the admired Speeches of Sir W. B. and T. G. Esq; interspersed with some Anecdotes of a noble L——, taken from the Remarks, &c.

“ When we reflect on the important Services, and great military Experience of your Excellency, for many Years, in different Parts of the Globe, and on your happy Success in raising the Fame and extending the Dominions of Great Britain; when we now see the Sword of Justice intrusted to the
same

same Person, who has constantly used the Sword of War for the Honour of his Sovereign, and the Glory of his Country, we must look up to your Excellency with the highest Expectation and Confidence."

Address of the H. of C. in Ireland, 1767.

" As the Idea of Excellence acts powerfully, there is nothing more our Duty than to strip a Character of any assumed Worth, or unmerited Distinction; these are Tributes to real Virtue, and to that alone: Attacks, therefore, upon these Impostors, should not be looked upon as the Language of Calumny or Ill-nature, but bold and generous Efforts to undeceive our Fellow Subjects."

Political Register, vol. i. p. 90.

" Quoth Teague to Paddy, in a tone outrageous,
 " The Devil burn their houses—advantagious;
 Paddy, more cool: " They know in England, brother,
 " We Irish *spake* one thing, and *mane* another."

Dublin Epigram on the Irish Address upon the late Peace. Remarks, p. 28.

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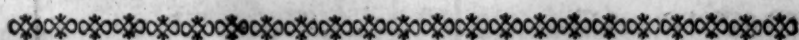


A

Collection of Papers,

PUBLISHED

During the Contest in 1767 and 1768.



To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of Norfolk.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
the County of Norfolk, not in the interest
of GENERAL WARRANTS, are
desired to meet at the shire house on the castle hill at
Norwich, on Thursday the eighth day of October,
to consider of proper Persons to be put in nomination
to represent this County in Parliament at the next
General Election.

August 10, 1767.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
the County of Norfolk, are earnestly request-
ed not to engage their votes or interest, till a general
meeting can be held for the nomination of proper
persons to represent the said county at the next General

B

ral

ral Election, at which meeting two Gentlemen of integrity and fortune, NO FRIENDS TO GENERAL WARRANTS, intend to offer their services.

August 22, 1767.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk, are desired to meet at the shire house in Norwich, on Thursday the eighth of October, (and not on Saturday the tenth, as inserted by mistake) at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, to consider of and put in nomination, two proper persons to represent the County in Parliament at the next General Election.

CRISP MOLINEUX, Sheriff.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

HAVING been encouraged to offer myself as a Candidate to represent this County in Parliament at the next General Election, I request the favour of your appearance in my behalf, at the meeting appointed at Norwich, on Thursday the 8th of October; and as the shortness of the time renders a particular application to all my friends impracticable, I hope those Gentlemen to whom I cannot personally apply, will excuse this method of requesting their support and favour.

I am Gentlemen, with great respect,

Your most obedient and

devoted humble Servant,

Melton,
Sept. 28. 1767.

EDWARD ASTLEY.

To

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

SIR EDWARD ASTLEY having met with the greatest encouragement, in offering himself a Candidate at the next General Election, I take this earliest opportunity of entreating all lovers of liberty, and **ENEMIES TO GENERAL WARRANTS**, to attend on the eighth of October, appointed for the nomination of proper Candidates, as he is firmly resolved to oppose all arbitrary measures; and I am fully persuaded, that if he succeeds, every constitutional measure for the benefit of this county, and the nation in general, will be supported to the utmost of his abilities.

I am Gentlemen,

Your faithful

Norfolk

humble servant,

Sept. 30, 1767.

HONESTUS.

In consequence of the above advertisement, a large body of freeholders assembled at the Shire-house on the Castle-hill on Thursday, October 8, 1767, and were adjourned by the High Sheriff to the Hall in St. Andrew's in the city, which was opened by leave of the Mayor of Norwich. There were present at this meeting

The earl of Orford, lord lieutenant of the county,
The earl of Buckinghamshire,
Lord Walpole of Woolterton,

with Sir William Harbord, Sir John Turner, Sir Clement Trafford, Mr. Charles Townshend, member for Yarmouth, Mr. Milles, member for Canterbury, Mr. Harbord and Mr. Bacon, members for

Norwich, and most of the principal gentlemen of the county, or their friends. There were likewise present all the officers of the two battalions of Norfolk militia, as well those who had formerly served in them and had resigned, as those actually in commission.

At St. Andrew's hall, the High Sheriff opened the meeting with a very elegant and impartial speech, recommending to the gentlemen present "to fix upon
 " two proper persons to be put in nomination as
 " representatives of the county; and that if they
 " should be divided in their sentiments, and a contest should ensue, to carry on that contest with as
 " much candor, and as little animosity, as the nature
 " of a publick canvass would admit of; for which
 " purpose, he should be very glad they would for
 " once honor him in bearing in their minds their
 " sheriff's motto,

" PROCEDAMUS in PACE."

Soon after this, the gallery at the end of the hall being judged by the majority present to be the properest place for the respective candidates to speak from, though not till much altercation about it, the *Masters* mounted; and first Mr. DE GREY, the *youngest* member, and lieutenant-colonel of lord *Townshend's* battalion of *Militia*, came forward, and in a long speech recommended *himself* to the favor of the county. He was seconded by Mr. Charles Townshend, member for Yarmouth.

Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE, the eldest member, and colonel of militia, then addressed himself to the gentlemen, and in a short speech, pleaded the merit of his long services in parliament.

Sir WILLIAM HARBORD, Knight of the Bath, and formerly candidate for the county in the
 contested

contested election of 1734, came forward, and recommended Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, Bart. of Melton, to the nomination of the assembly: Mr. HENRY HOBART, brother to the earl of Buckinghamshire, immediately after recommended WENMAN COKE, Esq; nephew to the late earl of Leicester, and the Hon. Robert Coke, who stood for the county with Sir William Harbord in 1734, and present heir of Holkham, on the decease of the countess dowager.

These two gentlemen, one of which (Mr. Coke) is now in parliament, and who had strenuously opposed and voted against the postponing the consideration of General Warrants, on the famous debate on their ILLEGALITY in the House of Commons, Feb. 14 and 17, 1764; each addressed themselves to the audience in a polite and pleasing manner, offering their services with great modesty, and declaring *Revolution Principles* to be the principles that would direct their future conduct, if they were so happy as to find themselves agreeable to the majority of the electors of the county of Norfolk.

These two gentlemen were strongly recommended by Mr. BUXTON of Shadwell, the Rev. Dr. Moore of Stoye-hall, and Mr. Styleman of Snettisham, who severally spoke on this occasion.

Mr. ISAAC PRESTON, deputy recorder of Yarmouth, closed the whole in a *learned* and *judicious* speech, and *particularly recommending* the *old members*, by assuring the gentlemen present, that “neither of them voted *against* GENERAL WARRANTS.”

The assembly now broke up, the majority appearing, as far as could be judged, to favor the nomination of the *new Candidates*.

The friends of Sir ARMINE WODEHOUSE dined at the King's Head in the Market-place; the friends

friends of Mr. DE GREY at the Maid's Head in St. Simon's; and the friends of Sir EDWARD ASTLEY and Mr. COKE, at the White Swan in St. Peter's.

The High Sheriff, CRISP MOLINEUX, Esq; of Garboldisham, dined with a private party of gentlemen from Lynn, where he had for many months past declared himself a candidate, in opposition to Sir John Turner, one of the present members for that borough.

The next day the county gentlemen separated, and the old members proceeded to canvass the city of Norwich, and the town of Yarmouth, from which town we first hear of them in publick after the following advertisements.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.

HAVING been, at a GENERAL MEETING of the principal Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, this day put in nomination by the majority, as proper persons to represent this county in the next parliament; we are sensible of the great honour done us, and earnestly intreat the favor of your votes and interest on the day of election.

And are your most obliged,

And obedient Servants,

Norwich,
Oct. 8, 1767.

EDWARD ASTLEY,
WENMAN COKE.

To

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,
HAVING had the honor of being nominated at a
GENERAL MEETING held this day, as proper
persons to represent the county of Norfolk in the
ensuing parliament: we now take this public oppor-
tunity, till a more particular application can be made,
of requesting the favor of your votes and interest at
the next election.

We are with the greatest respect and regard,
Gentlemen,

Your most obliged,

And faithful humble Servants,

Norwich,
Oct. 8, 1767.

ARMINE WODEHOUSE,
THOMAS DE GREY.

The following letter was received by most Gentle-
men in the county of NORFOLK, and in the city of
NORWICH, by the London post, on Monday
October 5, 1767, previous to the day of nomination
October 8.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

IF ever there was a time which more particularly
called for your most serious attention, and requir-
ed more than ordinary caution in the choice of your
representatives, this is that important period! a time,
when disquiet rages at home, dissatisfaction abroad,
when distractions are in our councils, division amongst
our nobles, and all publick business at a stand!

The sole author of all these evils is too well
known to want particular description, and no relief
can be obtained, no redress to all the many grie-
vances

vances complained of can be procured, till such a parliament shall be assembled as will be powerful enough as well as honest enough to curb his overruling influence : It therefore is become the more immediate duty of every county and of every borough, to be very much upon their guard, whom they return to the GRAND COUNCIL of the nation, for by sending up to parliament the friends of this obnoxious disturber of the public peace, they strengthen the hand that waits to crush them, and by strengthening his interest they are proportionably undermining their own, and that of the whole kingdom : His plan of administration is sufficiently known, and has been proved to be dangerous to the constitution, his measures arbitrary, and inconsistent with the liberties of the people : To oppose him, and to lessen his power by depriving his adherents of a seat in the senate, is the only method now left us to rescue this nation from impending danger, from almost inevitable destruction : opposition may on this occasion with great propriety be said to be the path that leads to peace and tranquillity. You are therefore, gentlemen, at your approaching meetings to consider who are the persons most *likely*, if elected, to support this enemy to our country, this grand invader of our liberties, and who are the persons who have *actually* supported him already, even to the very wanton follies of his power : Are not the former to be avoided and rejected ? Is the constitution safe when trusted in the hands of the latter ? Consider well this point, gentlemen, for it is a point that comes home to the breast of every man amongst you.

That the measures which have been pursued, were arbitrary, illegal, and inconsistent with the liberties of that FREE people we boast ourselves to be, the instance of GENERAL WARRANTS has notoriously demonstrated to you and to all mankind.---

Did

Did your representatives oppose these General Warrants with firmness and resolution?—If they did, they are justly entitled to your nomination and support: If they did *not*, let them be called upon publickly to give their reasons *why* they did not; and if you find that their answers are built upon evasion, and defended only by quirks and quibbles, you will then know what confidence to place in them again, and what encouragement they deserve at your hands. They will tell you probably, they misunderstood, what in reality no man alive can misunderstand; they mistook a meaning perhaps, that no man can mistake; a general warrant is no doubtful or mysterious point, I cannot doubt a moment whether I shall wish to be a slave or to be free.

By voting in favour of general warrants, a member, as far as in him lies, invests another with a power to seize his own person, to rifle his own house, and all his most secret papers, and to imprison him afterwards by virtue of a warrant in which he is not so much as named.

Will any gentleman pretend to say that he does not understand that such is the power of a General Warrant? will any man have the confidence to declare, that he could mistake this meaning? and this being the uncontroverted avowed authority of a General Warrant, what can we think of those members who voted in favour of them? what! but that they first sacrificed their own liberties, and then threw those of their constituents into the bargain?

Are these the men to be sent back to parliament? armed against the constitution with a new seven years deputation in their hands? are you properly represented if so represented? is there a man amongst you that wishes to see our * happy constitution at an end,

C

and

* “ A constitution, the most excellent, and, in its construction,
“ on,

and liberty banished this kingdom? let that man give his vote for representatives like these!

Gentlemen,

Let no private cabal, or junto of men, known to be attached to that obnoxious person, who has brought so much disturbance amongst us, defeat the intentions of your approaching meetings: let it appear to the confusion of all false patriots, that you are **NO FRIENDS to GENERAL WARRANTS**, or their supporters, to men who not only postponed the consideration of a question of such vast importance to every Englishman, but postponed it to a day on which they knew the House would not be sitting; thereby leaving the personal security of every subject throughout the kingdom undeclared by parliament, and totally undecided.

These are facts, gentlemen, and facts can support nothing but truth, can expose nothing but falsehood: Dare then to be free: Be bold to say with the greatest lawyer of this age, and let your votes hereafter confirm your voices now, "That upon the maturest consideration," "General

"on, the most durable; though, perhaps, hastening to its final period faster than is seen by the common eye.—"

"In them a genuine spirit of liberty and independency prevailed."

"They well knew that the important part which the Commons share in the British Legislature sprung from that sublime spirit: that it can no longer subsist without diminution, than while that spirit, which gave it birth, survives in its utmost purity: that the power and consequence of the Commons of England must rise and fall, and the tenure of their rights and liberties be of longer or shorter duration, just in proportion as that spirit is cherished and maintained; and, to the honor of the electors, they were governed by those principles.—"

"I found you **FREE**, and so, for any **Act of MINE**, you remain."

Mr. Page, in his letter of thanks to his constituents at Chichester, September 26, 1767.

How happy for this country could all our representatives declare the same with equal truth!

“ General Warrants are Illegal;
 “ General Warrants are Unconstitutional;
 “ General Warrants are RODS of IRON,
 “ For the chastisement of the people of Great Britain.”

I am,
 Gentlemen,
 London, Your most obedient servant,
 Oct. 3, 1767. A FREEHOLDER.

Norfolk Members who voted AGAINST General Warrants.

Right Hon. Sir Edw. Walpole,	}	YARMOUTH.
Charles Townshend, Esq;		
Right Hon. H. S. Conway,	}	THETFORD.
Aubrey Beauclerk, Esq;		
Hon. Horatio Walpole,	- -	LYNN.
Harbord Harbord, Esq;	- -	NORWICH.

Norfolk Candidates who voted AGAINST General Warrants.

Wenman Coke, Esq; declared Oct. 8, joint candidate for the county with Sir Edw. Ashley, Bart.
 The Hon. Thomas Walpole, candidate for Lynn.

Norfolk Members who did NOT vote AGAINST General Warrants.

Hon. George (now Lord) Townshend,	}	NORFOLK
Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart.		
Sir John Turner, Bart.	- - -	LYNN.
Edward Bacon, Esq;	- - -	NORWICH.

N. B. Thomas De Grey, Esq; succeeded Mr. Townshend in March 1764, being chose on his interest: he did not vote for General Warrants, not being

being in the house; he only *spoke twice* in favor of them; at the Mayor's feast at Lynn, September 29, 1767, when he took up his freedom of that corporation, and on the day of NOMINATION, in the face of the whole County, on the eighth day of October, 1767.

T W O L E T T E R S

F R O M

A Citizen of NORWICH to his Friend
at LONDON,

Giving an account of a parish meeting, held October 8, 1767, for the choice of officers for the year ensuing: also of the speeches of Hurlo-Thumbo, the prize-fighter and churchwarden; and of Bullet Blunder, the steward of the manor, and deputy writing-master; with other curious anecdotes.

By Mr. NO GHOST.

*Hi motus animorum, atque hæc certamina tanta
Pulveris exigui jactu composita quiescunt.* VIR.

SIR,

AS you desired to hear something about the parish meetings when they were over, agreeably to your request, I send you this. O! the mighty power of eloquence! I am just returned from a country village, where to a numerous audience, an honorable gentleman, one who had served too—in the militia.—Having with singular propriety entered upon the subject of GENERAL WARRANTS, explained

explained them from a balcony, with a perspicuity that struck us all into amazement: he handled General Warrants in a new manner, as if he had been acquainted with them, and tossed them backwards and forwards with much secret satisfaction to himself for some time, tho' by playing with them rather too long, they at the last indeed had like to have stuck to and burnt his fingers. He told us, that the "Royal proclamation to prohibit the exportation of corn was as great a stretch of authority as a GENERAL WARRANT," and did in fact attempt to draw a parallel between them: here indeed we began to think the honorable gentleman was about, what you Londoners call, humming us, being I dare say fully convinced in his own opinion, that his audience had not penetration enough to distinguish between an extension of the royal prerogative, at the united request of the whole kingdom, and a wanton act of power of an arbitrary and overbearing minister; an extension called aloud for by the distresses of an almost famished nation, and implored by the heart-affecting cries of the poor in every place around us; for the cries of the poor were heard in all parts, and happily at last by some auspicious wind were wafted to the throne: then in pity and compassion to his suffering subjects a most GRACIOUS PRINCE, a prince never so happy as when doing good, exerted in this single instance only, and that with the advice of his PRIVY COUNCIL, a power perhaps not strictly warranted by the constitution, not strictly legal: but this power was exerted to do what? not like a General Warrant to distress, but to relieve: to give comfort to his people, to administer to their necessities: to send bread into their houses, not to seize them in their houses: to strengthen their persons, not to imprison

imprison their persons: to diffuse the much wanted blessings of peace and plenty amongst them. Here was indeed "a State necessity, an exigency of government" as the honorable gentleman expresses it, an emergency that called for and excused at the same time, an act of power, perhaps not strictly constitutional; and yet it would be in some measure ungrateful to call that salutary act of government by so odious a name; an act of power indeed, but an act of power, meant to convey relief; is equally an act of royal tenderness as of royal authority.

Shall it be called unconstitutional in a prince to save his people, to hear their cries and to listen to them?

But is there any comparison to be made, can any parallel be fairly drawn between this, ever to be vindicated, stretch of authority, called for by approaching famine, and justified by necessity; can there be any parallel drawn between this and a General Warrant? whereby unconstitutional, illegal, and arbitrary power, a subject, nay a representative of the people in parliament*, is seized in his own house; dragged out of his own house, and imprisoned in the tower of London as a rebel; a Scotch rebel; as guilty, or accused at least of high treason; all his most secret papers rifled, and his whole family thrown into confusion; and seized too in his own house by authority of a warrant in which he is not so much as named? what had he done? what flagrant act against the state had he committed that call'd for such unprecedented, unconstitutional severity? what exigency of government demanded these steps of uncommon violence? why, he was suspected of writing a paper, which paper might be a libel, and if it was proved to be so, and he the author of it, a Jury would find him guilty, and he would

* John Wilkes, Esq; member for Aylebury.

would then be punished for it as the author of a libel. Heavens! can we endure with patience to be told, that an offence like this called for an exertion of unconstitutional authority, and that exertion to be compared with an act of royal power, more properly styled, an act of royal compassion and indulgence? is the royal arm stretched out beyond its ordinary reach? it is then to deal out more than ordinary comfort and relief.

Surely the difference is wide between the acts; one being, as observed before, an act of real state necessity, upon an unexpected emergency; the other a wanton act of power, called for by no necessity whatever, justified by no exigency, and put in execution merely to please and gratify the more wanton caprice of a proud ambitious and designing minister. I am therefore of opinion, that the hon. gentleman was making game of us, as they say in Ireland, and inwardly laughing at our credulity; but let me tell the hon. gentleman, that tho' I am an Englishman, and believe that a man may jump into a quart bottle, and sing a song within it; yet I do declare against this doctrine, affirm there is no similitude between the facts, between the cases put, and won't believe there is: no, I won't, tho' all the militia officers in Great Britain were to support it, and with their favourite general at their head (to use his own patriotic expression) were armed "to cram it down our throats."

The hon. gentleman was likewise pleased to speak of a * paper just published upon the subject of General Warrants, and called it, false, malicious, and seditious: I expected he would have added treasonable and traiterous too, and then with the help of a General Warrant he might have taken up the whole company, no bad method, had he been a candidate
any

* Freeholder's letter to the County, published Oct. 3, 1767.

any where, of preventing their opposing him on the day of election; but as it happen'd, this paper was not false, it was not malicious, it was not seditious. False it was not, because it contained nothing but truth, undeniable, uncontroverted truth: it set forth, "that there was a certain obnoxious person, "who had brought confusion into this kingdom and "much disturbance, and to whose over-ruling influence, most, if not all, our present evils and distractions are principally owing:" will any man deny this? is there any man of any party hardy enough to contest it? if not, the paper alluded to was not false, nor entitled to so illiberal a description: malicious it was not, because it attacked measures almost universally condemned: seditious it was not, because the peace of the village was not broke in upon or disturbed by it; the village had already been addressed by a neighbouring gentleman, who had a mind to sit in the church-wardens chair, in the room of the hon. gentleman who was speaking to us, and who it was believ'd by most folks present would make as good a figure in it as himself; tho' may be, he might not appear with so martial a grace at the head of a battalion of the formidables, being no soldier: this paper could therefore not be seditious in the gentleman's own sense of the word.

The hon. gentleman, to do him justice, had a pretty engaging way of speaking; "his hurling "defiance in the face of his opponents, his erecting his standard &c." was infinitely pleasing; it was military too, the terms of a gallant soldier, who is never backward to hurl defiance against all his enemies whatever.

The hon. gentleman told us, there was not a man in "the kingdom who did not know that "GENERAL WARRANTS were ILLEGAL" but he forgot that there were two HUNDRED and THIRTY-FOUR

FOUR met at a public house, who would not tell us so; now that is extraordinary, if they were all of one mind, that they would not say so, but appointed a day FOUR MONTHS afterwards to do it in, when we all knew not a man of them could be there, and when they all knew that the public house would not be open on that day.

The hon. gentleman finished his long harangue, and seem'd mighty well pleased with himself; for my own part, as I said before, I believed he was in jest, and selling us a bargain; I was the more inclin'd to think so upon observing that soon after he had concluded, another hon. gentleman, one of his acquaintance, and apparently of the same kidney, got up the balcony and address'd us likewise: this gentleman went on for some time pretty well, and in the old strain, but at last, like Sir Francis Wronghead, he unluckily happen'd to cry aye when he should have cried no, which producing a general hiss from the company, did in some little measure indeed disconcert him and check the torrent of his elocution; however, he like another great man, before him, (a speaker too almost equal in abilities to himself) still preserved an unembarrass'd countenance. This confirmed me altogether in my opinion, that the former gentleman had never been in earnest during the whole time he was speaking to us, and he was therefore very properly seconded by this other brilliant casuist.

Arcades Ambo

Et Cantare Pares et Respondere parati.

On running over in my mind these two most excellent speeches, I asked myself on my way home what knowledge I had gained by this day's attendance, and after much deliberation I found I had gained something, and was in one respect a little

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more

more enlightened :—The two learned gentlemen had fully convinced me of the truth of the following position: viz.

“ That the man who speaks in favour of General Warrants would, if opportunity offer'd, vote in favour of them.”

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

Norwich,

A CITIZEN.

October 8, 1767.

P. S. There was a squire COKE amongst us who said, “ he had been at the PUBLIC HOUSE and “ voted against GENERAL WARRANTS” and there was another squire, squire ASTLEY, tho' some folks called him Sir EDWARD, and said he was a knight, and he said, “ he wished he had been at the public “ house at the time, and he would have voted A- “ GAINST GENERAL WARRANTS too? and they “ both declared, they had acted and would always “ act upon revolution principles,” the only principles that can save this country: upon which we all agreed they were two honest country gentlemen, and we would go to the White Swan alehouse, and drink their healths; so we left the two orators in full possession of the balcony and their own speeches, and being assembled at the Swan, filled all around a half pint horn of Stingo, drinking with three Huzzas,

Astley and Coke for ever!

Prosperity to Holkham and Melton!

The friends of liberty, and

No General Warrants.

God preserve the King and the Constitution.

LETTER

LETTER II.

S I R,

AS I could not finish my other letter to you before the post went out, I shall resume the subject now. There was another squire in the balcony and some said he was a knight too, a very venerable old gentleman, that talked much of his "faithful services for thirty years past as overseer of the parish," just as we had been told by another old gentleman, and he was a knight too at a village, a little farther off; but no body could recollect any great matter of good that either of them had done all the while, either to the poor or any body else; and they had both voted alike at the public house for General Warrants: however in respect to his age, we wished him a good journey home. This kindness (which visibly appear'd to be the sense of the whole assembly) we thought would have pleased him, but the old gentleman, to our great surprise, flew into a great passion, fell a kicking and cuffing, and beating his poor bosom, (which seemingly wanted a better constitution to support it) called out, "gentlemen, I am as "young as any man in company;" which he repeated so often and so fast, that we were apprehensive for him lest he should injure his lungs somewhat; he looked amazingly like a patient just come out from the old woman's at Battersea, after having been cut for the simples; that operation being most commonly attended with a wonderful effect upon the nervous system, and frequently putting the whole body into a flustration. We all pitied him very much, and were standing and lamenting his condition, when a gentleman in a * red coat, with a piece of crape about his arm, said to us, 'come, 'gentle-

* Capt. G—rd—n—r, of Sw—ffh—m.

‘ gentlemen, come away ; your presence only affects him the stronger ; he was a very good man once, and every body loved him, but you see he has outlived himself a little : a common occurrence to which all mankind is subject, the very best among us ; ’tis the frailty of human nature. The great duke of Marlborough, the terror of the French nation, and whose very name frightens their children to this hour, in the latter days of his life was known to cry like an infant : why then should it be extraordinary in an old overseer of a country parish ? years will have their effects, gentlemen.’ Upon this speech we all retired from him, sincerely pitying his condition, and unanimously wishing him well at home, as it plainly appear’d he could not possibly be of any sort of use or service to the parish any longer.

The first symptoms that appeared of this poor old gentleman’s being worn out and going into decay, were his frequent visits at † Caricatura hall, where all on a sudden he took a strange turn and fancy to study painting, and was observed to gaze with uncommon delight, and sometimes transport, on the many excellent drawings with which that place abounded, all of them taken from the life, and highly finished : he would stand pulling his cheek, twirling his head by the hour together, and if any friend came into the room, was sure to be very civil to him at the time, and to loll out his tongue the moment he was out of it, and often as soon as his back was turned, especially if there was another person in company : in short, he was so great a proficient and so strongly imbibed the true caricatura spirit, that he was often mistaken for the master of the house himself, universally acknowledged to be the compleatest and most perfect caricatura of a man

† R—nh—m Hall in Norfolk.

man of quality in England. The county of Dereham were the first people that perceived this great alteration in their old friend, and gave him frequent hints that his strong attachment to caricatura works would do him no good, but might probably turn his head: he paid no regard to their friendly admonitions, nor would the election of his acquaintance the coroner open his eyes: he was totally absorbed and swallowed up in mixing of colours, and the county of Dereham† seeing it was too late in life to expect any favourable change in him, with much concern for their old neighbour, and much greater for the younger part of his family, all of whom were

† INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Caricatura Hall, July 7, 1766.

At a publick meeting this day held, the County of Dereham came to a final and unanimous resolution of putting in nomination two Candidates to represent the Borough of Norfolk at the next General Election, after a previous harangue in their favor, delivered with astonishing eloquence by the learned Recorder of B—ry in Suffolk.

He recommended, in the course of his oration, the re-election of the old members, who were both present, and dwelt with singular propriety on the great popularity they had acquir'd by their steady and uniform support of GENERAL WARRANTS, and their inflexible opposition to the Repeal of that invaluable Magna Charta for North America, the STAMP ACT: he closed all with observing their spirited endeavours to extend the Laws of EXCISE, already found so beneficial to the trade and commerce of these kingdoms.

Lord CARICATURA spoke a great deal on the occasion, but said nothing, it being his lordship's opinion, "that a PEER" ought not to influence the election of a COMMONER: his lordship therefore contented himself with taking down the names, and taking off the faces, of the whole company; of the latter of which he has since formed a very curious collection, to be hung up in the grand saloon at the Castle of QUEBEC.

St. James's Chronicle.

N. B. The County of Dereham had all the honor to dine with his lordship this day, and the two old members to kiss his

were very amiable men, were obliged to give him up. It is thought by many he will speedily retire to Caricatura hall, with an intent to end his days there, and in the mean time to employ the remaining years of his life in taking drawings of all his particular good friends who so cordially joined with him in the support of General Warrants. It is also expected the master of the house will not be backward to aid and assist him in these grateful and agreeable amusements, and will probably finish the whole by drawing a full length of the old gentleman himself, for the future entertainment of his company, and to preserve the memory of a man who was so very sensible, and so kind and uncommon a friend as to give up his own importance, and to become nobody for him, and all for the sake of a scarlet coat turn'd up with black (the favourite colour of his leader) which never sat easy, and for the very great honour of dancing the Norfolk § Jig after him in half the towns in England. Oh! the honour! of dancing at the heels of such a prodigy of true nobility! envy alone can say that his friend the painter, is one who never in his whole life cared sixpence for any body but himself!

The only circumstance that remained in favour of the poor old gentleman, and which was some little proof of his not being altogether out of his senses was his very grateful regard to the Melton family, which he expressed as strongly and as warmly upon this occasion as he did at the last election of a churchwarden for this parish.

It was observable that a writing master belonging to a neighbouring parish, one Mr. Quorum Porcus, who was in the room, and was expected to get up the balcony, never said a word, and upon asking the reason, we were told that he had been at the

Publick

§ See Hogarth's Print of the Times.

6

Publick House also on the famous February 17th, 1764, and had voted for General Warrants, and therefore chose to say nothing for fear they should call a meeting at his parish too, which it was thought would be no ways favourable to him. Some body happening to call out, no General Warrants! close by him, he gave such a jump, that it was believed if he had been in the Balcony, he would have tumbled over the rails amongst the populace, and they were not in a humour to have been very civil to him. It was remarked, he hung his ears and looked very pale during the whole parish meeting.

Hos diri conscia facti

Mens habet attonitos et surdo verberere cædit

Occultum quatiente animo tortore flagellum.

Juv. Sat. 13.

Not sharp revenge, nor hell itself can find,

A fiercer torment than a guilty mind;

Which day and night doth dreadfully accuse,

Condemns the wretch, and still the charge renews.

Creech's Juvenal, Sat. 13.

Close by him stood old Sir John Quicksilver of the Cockpit, who lived in a village a little farther off, as just now mentioned, and where Mr. Quorum Porcus had formerly been churchwarden: he was not called of the Cockpit from any inclination he had ever shewn to fighting of cocks, an expensive diversion, and expence of all kinds he hated: but from his belonging to a club near the Cockpit, where he and three or four others used to meet two or three times a week, and had a snug room to themselves, where they sat and settled accounts, and cast up figures for the parish, at the sign of the Cyder Barrel and Crape, and for which they were paid

paid thirteen pence halfpenny farthing a week: Sir John did pretty well here for some time, but unluckily one day rummaging rather too closely into the pack of a Scotch Pedlar, the Scotchman itched to be at him, and in short never ceased, till by hook or by crook he had persuaded the landlord at the Cyder Barrel not to let him into the Club Room again: ever since which he has been shuffling backwards and forwards in his own town, where no body cared to take any notice of him; so that he walked about in a disconsolate manner with a pocket full of General Warrants (being all that he had brought from the club with him) and which he could not dispose of, for not a soul would take them at his hands.

Sir John being a knight of a very ancient and honorable family, was called upon to give his opinion also as to the choice of parish officers, but like his old friend Mr. Quorum Porcus, he found so much difficulty in carrying on his own General Warrant-Affairs in a village a little farther out of the country, that with a shrug peculiar to himself he declined the office. Charles Lawless, the Exciseman, a near relation of Sir John's, was very desirous for him to harangue the populace, "for, says he, I applaud and commend the doctrine of General Warrants and the exertion of every other instance of arbitrary power and delightful oppression that can be thought of. Never mind 'em uncle, I'll shew 'em the difference of it, and I ought to govern you in every thing;" however, the knight for a wonder did not just then seem to listen to Mr. Lawless, for it is his private opinion (tho' he dares not say so publicly) that his nephew's violent and headstrong disposition has added greatly to the confusion and trouble he meets with in his own village.

As soon as the Orators had done speaking, Sir John was observed to take Mr. Lawless from the rest of the crowd, and, it is said, asked him, "whether the bustle in this parish might not be of service to him in his own?" "Why, says Mr. Lawless, loud enough for many to here (for the thought greatly pleased him) to be sure it will embarrass those fellows that talk of their principles and their honor, and such d——d stuff; for my own part I never think of such things, and who knows but lord Worthy may espouse the two gentlemen who spoke first for the churchwarden's chair in this parish, and if so, I know they are both friends to General Warrants, and then these high-flying liberty-fellows, if they go with his Lordship, must counter-act their pretended principles, by opposing General-Warrant-Men in one place, and supporting them in another; this may chance to happen, and it is the only resource we have left to lessen them in his lordship's opinion, who, by the bye, uncle, pays neither I nor you any great compliment in listening so much to them." "As to that, replied the knight, my lord's attention is more fixed upon carrying his own churchwarden in our parish, than I ever expected or hoped it would be, and nothing but some of your d——d headstrong tricks could have prevented our continuing to deceive him as we used to do, and then the next bout we might have had two churchwardens of our own chusing." At this Mr. Lawless was going to bounce in his usual manner, but for once he curbed the fury of his temper, and asked the knight, "what he thought of getting himself chose into the great chair at the upper end of the old family hall in his parish, and his being appointed toastmaster for the year ensuing, at so critical a juncture?" "Why that,"

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"says

“ says the knight, was a masterly stroke I must con-
 “ fess, but how in God’s name could you prevail
 “ upon those very people to choose you, who to my
 “ knowledge had every one of them abused you in
 “ all companies they came into, and indeed I am
 “ sorry to say it with some apparent reason? how
 “ did you manage to bring this matter about, and
 “ cajole them into it?” “ Cajole! why there, says
 “ Mr. Lawless, you shew your ignorance; the more
 “ you beat a spaniel the fonder he grows of you,
 “ and so I lick’d ’em heartily all round, and now
 “ they are ready to do any thing I bid ’em; that
 “ is my method of treating those I call my friends:
 “ I know how to spin their heads.—A God, tho’,
 “ after I had brought all matters to bear, I had like
 “ to have been flung, for a God yow! you know I
 “ had not been at church since I married, and you
 “ know no man can sit in a great chair without hav-
 “ ing gone to church at least once in a twelvemonth,
 “ and so in conformity to the custom of the manor,
 “ I for your sake complied.”——“ Aye, replies the
 “ knight, old customs and ceremonies must be ob-
 “ served and kept up,”——“ Farce and grimace all!
 “ says Charles, and at this they both set up their
 “ usual horse-laugh, for religious principles never
 “ took any deep root in either of them: well, come,
 “ says Mr. Lawless, our own affairs require us to
 “ be a little serious; what makes you so low-spirit-
 “ ed, like the old overseer here, set crossing your
 “ legs, and taking your snuff, as if you had actually
 “ lost the day? follow my example, hurl defiance,
 “ as the hon. gentleman did just now, (a brave
 “ spirited one I warrant him!) in the teeth of all
 “ those who dare presume to oppose my sovereign
 “ will and pleasure: the power is now in my own
 “ hands, and trust me I will use it.” At this the
 knight shook his head, and departed from him ra-
 ther

ther in a melancholy mood, and was over heard as he walked along to lament his unfortunate situation, and to curse his ill stars, that so able a head and so turbulent a heart as Mr. Lawless possessed, should ever be joined together in the same man; for Sir John's strong connections obliged him to submit, as indeed was the case of all men who knew Mr. Lawless, or had any dealings with him. The knight was also very often forced to run of errands for his relation, and speak a good word now and then for him to the supervisors, especially when he kept the old subsidy too long in hand at interest, and the tradesmen wanted their money.

In the midst of this great variety of droll and sensible people all hurled together, there was one truly amiable character, and it was amazing with what respect he was received by the whole company: this was lord Worthy, a man of abilities, and much beloved by all ranks of people: he was also said to be in high esteem with the King, before whom he always carried the county Quarter-Staff.—Every body was fond of him and courted him, but he hated all ostentation and shew, and the pride he had was that of a nobleman, the true dignity of which no man ever knew better how to support than himself: he loves to do good, but he cannot bear to be told of it, detesting all flattery.

Quem male si palpere, Recalcitrat undique Tutus.

The company would fain have had him named two Churchwardens for the year ensuing, but he with great modesty declined it, saying, "Gentlemen, if you don't like your present set of officers, you must choose others; but don't squabble amongst yourselves, let every thing be carried on peaceably and like good neighbours, and I shall be very well satis-

“fied, for my own part, with whatever choice the majority of you shall make.” They still pressed him, and ’twas wonderful to see that in whatever part of the meeting he stood, that was sure to be the most crouded; the whole company was ready to follow him whichsoever way he turned. The old Overseer was sadly vexed that his lordship would not name the Churchwardens, for he flatter’d himself he stood in his good graces, insinuated that he had lately seen him at Caricatura hall, with his friend the Painter; but a gentleman standing by contradicted it, and aver’d, that the Painter had never been at Caricatura hall, ever since it had been hung with black: “black! says another, aye black enough with a vengeance, the d—l black it!”

Qui color albus erat, nunc est contrarius albo, cries Jack Robinson, being all the Latin he knew in the grammar book: “It won’t be white again so soon as you can cry Jack Robinson, replies a sailor from Wells, I can tell you that now; however, the Painter is going over sea in a constable’s place, to get as much whiting as he can, yet some folks are of opinion he’ll come back as black as his house.” I heard as how another man of his acquaintance should say to him before he set out, and who had been himself a constable in the country he is gone to; “my good friend, says he, I was the first constable that was ever hissed out of the country, and you will be the first that was ever hissed into it;” and upon that the sailor laughed heartily. Jack Robinson began to grow angry, and was going to say something to the honest tar, in order to make a figure in Sir John Quicksilver’s eye, his neighbour, who happen’d then to be standing by him, knowing also he was a great crony of the painter’s: I now thought it time to withdraw, as
one

one word was likely to beget another, and I hate all quarelling and abuse; however, if you have got any body in your great city of the file of Hogarth, send him down immediately, here are characters sufficient to employ him for a twelvemonth in drawing new prints of the times, and I will be answerable for his success; in the mean time I remain with great truth,

Sir,

Norwich,
Oct. 10, 1767.

Your most obedient Servant,
No GHOST.

P. S. When you are disposed to be merry and have any Norfolk folks amongst you at your London clubs, let me recommend the following stanza of a new song to you, which is sung here with great applause.

May General Warrants North Britons enslave,
And O! may they fetter each time serving knave!
But you, ye free souls, who for liberty look,
Huzza! with loud voices for ASTLEY and COKE.

Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke are candidates upon Revolution principles, and what sort of principles they are is well explained by the ingenious author of the following remarks:

‘ The principles of that revolution, by which
‘ William III. was placed upon the throne of these
‘ realms, were the most reasonable and righteous
‘ that could be adopted by a free and judicious people. They underwent the severest scrutiny from
‘ men of all characters and complexions. They were
‘ canvassed by men of the clearest heads, and readiest pens in the kingdom. They stood the test.
‘ And, in spite of every cavil opposed to them from
‘ pretended principles of religion, plausible deductions
‘ tions

‘ tions of political logic, and elaborate distortions
 ‘ of law, approved themselves to the sensible, the
 ‘ candid, the virtuous, and the worthy of all ranks
 ‘ and degrees. And no wonder, they were the prin-
 ‘ ciples of common equity, and common sense; and
 ‘ were as clear and demonstrable to the country far-
 ‘ mer as to the lord chancellor, or the professors of
 ‘ casuistry in our universities.

‘ Pity! they were not exemplified in practice
 ‘ with the same spirit and zeal with which they
 ‘ were at first espoused; and that they, who thought
 ‘ themselves authorised by them to expel a tyran-
 ‘ nical subverter of their own liberties, should not
 ‘ consider that their fellow subjects had a right to
 ‘ have the same principles pursued in the whole
 ‘ course of the new government, and their stipulated
 ‘ rights and privileges secured on the same basis on
 ‘ which their deliverance had been built.”

THE friends of Sir Armine Wodehouse, and
 Mr. De Grey, are requested to continue to
 exert their successful efforts in their behalf, and to
 support their interest with activity to the day of the
 election; in the mean time they are proceeding to
 visit all the principal towns in the county, and to
 pay their personal acknowledgements, as expediti-
 ously as the variety of their engagements, and the
 season of the year will permit.

Yarmouth, Thursday, Oct. 15.

King's Lynn, Oct. 22. 1767.

THE friends of Sir Armine Wodehouse, and
 Mr. De Grey, are requested to continue to
 exert their successful efforts in their behalf, and
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 of

of the election; in the mean time they are proceeding to visit all the principal towns in the county, and to pay their personal acknowledgements, as expeditiously as the variety of their engagements, and the season of the year will permit.

Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey have proceeded on their canvass through Yarmouth, Lynn, Dereham, and Hingham, with success.

King's Lynn, Oct. 22.

ON Tuesday last arrived Sir Edward Astley, Bart. and Wenman Coke, Esq; joint candidates for this county, and immediately proceeded on their canvass, when they were received with great cordiality and respect in all parts of this town: and yesterday a very large company of freeholders, to the number of 150 and upwards, dined with them at the White Lion, expressing their warmest wishes for their success at the next general election, as being true friends of liberty, and steadily attached to revolutionary principles; the principles this town has ever embraced, and supported with great spirit, even in times the most dangerous to the happy constitution of this kingdom; a spirit that has visibly appeared in every other part of their canvass, to the great joy of all real lovers of freedom and independency, and to the honor of the county of Norfolk. The freeholders in other parts of the county, whom Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke have not been yet able personally to apply to, are requested to concur with the great majority which they met with in this town, where all enemies to General Warrants most chearfully united to support their interest to the day of election.

Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey arrived on Tuesday also, and this morning set out on their return.

Mr.

Mr. CHASE,

WE were present at the late general meeting for this county, and approved the nomination of Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey to represent the county again in the ensuing parliament? we acknowledge our great surprise to see a publick declaration that at a general meeting of the principal gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders, their opponents were put in nomination by the majority,—and to see this declaration still continued weekly, and altho' our present worthy members from polite considerations may not think it necessary to contradict this assertion, we will not from such motives of delicacy be withheld from publishing the truth. Some difficulties from you and the other printers to insert so long an advertisement, have obliged us to curtail our list, and to publish it in two parts.

The noblemen, clergy, and gentlemen under-named, (with many more) were present at the General Meeting for this County in favor of both our present worthy members, and afterwards dined with Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey at the King's Head or Maid's Head taverns in Norwich; of which only about twelve at the most divide their voices, but as we have not authority from such gentlemen, we do not pretend to distinguish them.

[Then follows a list of 182 names of persons said to be present at dinner with Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey, but it being very incorrect, and many names inserted of persons who were not there, of some who were not in town, of some who had no votes, and others whose votes were divided, no *serious* answer was ever given to it from the other party.]

We

We have here shewn sufficient authority to call upon the managers on the other side, either to omit for the future the assertion that their friends were *nominated by the majority*, or to publish the list of their company at the General Meeting and Dinner (which we know they have taken); and in case they can shew a better list than the above, we will then print the second part of our respectable list; and on these terms we appeal to the public, whether the opponents have pretence to say that they were nominated at the General Meeting by the majority.

We are, Sir,
Yours, &c.

Norfolk,
Oct. 31, 1767.

FREEHOLDERS in the
Interest of the old Members.

P. S. We beg pardon of those gentlemen whose names we have been obliged to *postpone*.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

F O U N D,

Between the KING'S HEAD and the MAID'S HEAD
at Norwich, November 7th,

A M A J O R I T Y:

Any persons (military or otherwise) applying at the bar of either house, and proving their property, may have it again, paying all reasonable charges, and the expence of advertising.

N. B. It is supposed to be much wanted, great search having been made for it by the gentlemen at both houses, October 8th, but to no purpose.

Norwich, Nov. 7, 1767.

F

This

This is to give Notice,

THAT the Majority which was advertis'd last week to be found betwixt the King's-Head and Maid's-Head in Norwich, is in possession of two gentlemen of probity and fortune, who ask neither fee or reward for their discovery, but will keep this valuable prize untill it can be restored to its proper owners: And whereas two very worthy good-natured gentlemen, have in vain look'd for it at the White Swan, and in every market town of the county, they are requested to return quietly home to their families, as it is universally agreed they have no turn for mechanics, nor could they apply it to any use, if their search had been attended with success.

November 18.

Norwich Oct. 9. 1767.

L O S T.

In St. Andrew's Hall yesterday, between the hours of eleven and two.

A false, malicious and seditious Speech, deliver'd by a second-rate ORATOR: False, because he mistook the real facts, and argued upon wrong and unconstitutional Principles: malicious, because it defamed the character of private persons, under the denomination of a Junto; and seditious, because if the orator had met with his deserts, it would have tended to the breach of the public peace.

To

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

A Nonymous PAPERS having been artfully and ungenerously circulated through the county, purporting that we voted for General Warrants; we hope no attention will be paid to anonymous writers, when put in opposition to declarations signed with our names: we do therefore declare that no question upon the legality or illegality of General Warrants was ever moved in the House: we appeal to the common sense of every gentleman, whether such a question, in a free country, could be debated, and we appeal to our conduct, both private and publick, whether we have ever betrayed any opinions tending to support arbitrary measures.

ARMINE WODEHOUSE,
THOMAS DE GREY.

Oct. 31, 1767.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.

HAVING seen an Advertisement in the last Norwich Mercury, declaring that no Question upon the Legality or Illegality of *General Warrants* was ever moved in the House, and observing the same to be addressed to all the Freeholders; tho' I am not of an estate equal to the Gentlemen subscribing it, yet being a Freeholder, and having as much Right to the invaluable Liberty of an ENGLISH-MAN as the greatest: I shall beg Leave for the present, only to ask the following Questions.

Was there not on the 14th of Feb. 1764, a Resolution moved or proposed to the following Effect.—
That a *General Warrant* for apprehending and seizing

the Authors, Printers, and Publishers, of a seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not WARRANTED BY LAW? And on the 17th of the same Month, was not the consideration thereof resumed, but postponed to that day four months?

Whether the above resolutions were or were not moved or proposed, I submit. But surely to a Person of common sense, NOT WARRANTED BY LAW, and ILLEGAL are synonymous, and must have one and the same Meaning. If there be a difference let it be explained? Otherwise I must conclude the advertisement to be evasive.

A FREEHOLDER.

Nov. 7, 1767.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

SIR Armine Wodehouse, and Mr. De Grey, having declared by an advertisement in the Norwich Mercury of October 31st, 'that no question upon the legality or illegality of General Warrants was ever moved in the House, appealing at the same time to the common sense of every gentleman, whether such a question in a Free Country could be debated; appealing also to their conduct whether they have ever betrayed any opinion tending to support arbitrary measures, and asserting that they did not vote for General Warrants.' I submit it to you, Gentlemen, whether the above honorable advertisers may not with propriety be called upon to answer the following questions, and to answer them without equivocation, or nice distinctions between the words Question and Resolution, which I dare say they are above.

Whether a Question or Resolution was not moved for in the House on Tuesday February 14th, 1764, drawn up in these terms, viz.

That a General Warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law?

Whether a debate did not actually ensue, and a very long debate (till near six o'Clock in the morning) upon that resolution?

Whether on Friday following (the famous February 17th) after another very long debate, a vote did not actually pass by a majority of Fourteen only, to Postpone the consideration of General Warrants, and to adjourn the debate to that day Four Months?

Whether Sir Armine Wodehouse (for Mr. De Grey was not then in the House) was not one of those, who on February 17th, 1764, composed the majority of Fourteen, and was a postponer on that interesting occasion to the public, that day of trial for the Liberties of Englishmen?

Whether your late M-emb-r (Lord T-wsh-nd), in whose room Mr. De Grey was elected, and in whose interest he is at present known to stand, was not a Postponer also on the same important Day? or was absent from the House?

If these Questions are answered by the honourable gentlemen in the affirmative, (and they will certainly deny them if they can) I also in that case will appeal to the common sense of every gentleman in the county,

Whether the above Question was not a Question upon the legality or illegality of General Warrants?

Whether the Question could have been debated at all, if it had not been moved?

Whether if a long debate did actually ensue, and twice in the same week, upon the above Question in the House, such a Question could not be debated in a Free Country?

Whether

Whether if General Warrants had been declared by the House to be Legal, this country could have long been entitled to the appellation of a Free Country?

Whether a person who voted to postpone the consideration of General Warrants, when the Liberty of the Subject lay at stake, and had been grossly violated by these General Warrants, shewed an inclination 'to support Arbitrary Measures, or not? or betrayed 'any opinion tending to support them, or not?'

The honourable gentlemen complain of anonymous papers: If such papers assert falsehoods, they have reason to complain; but even then, have they not their remedy at hand? they can contradict and confute them. If they are not false, the Freeholders of this, or any other county, have a right to know the truth from any hand, or thro' any channel whatever.

It is immaterial to the public, whether the author of this advertisement or any other paper, sets his name to it: Does it contain truth? Can you dispute and controvert the facts asserted? If you cannot, 'facts can support nothing but truth, and can expose 'nothing but falsehood.'

Of what real consequence is the name of the writer?

I am,

Gentlemen,

Norwich,
2d Nov. 1767.

With great respect,

Your most obedient Servant,
A FREEHOLDER.

HOLT, Nov 9, 1767.

THIS day Sir EDWARD ASTLEY Bart. and WENMAN COKE, Esq; the joint candidates for this county, were met at the Feathers tavern here, by the Right Hon. the Earl of Buckinghamshire, the

the Hon. Henry Hobart, Esq; Harbord Harbord, Esq; one of the members for the city of Norwich, and one hundred and sixty and upwards of the principal gentlemen, clergy, and freeholders of the town and hundred of Holt in their interest; a very genteel entertainment was provided for them, and the healths of the king, queen, royal family, success to the two worthy candidates, as true friends of liberty and independency, with many other loyal toasts, were drank on this occasion, and the day was spent with the greatest joy and unanimity.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

TILL I have an answer to the Questions proposed in my advertisement of November 2d, I will recommend to your perusal, and likewise to that of Sir Armine Wodehouse, and Mr. De Grey, the following extract from the Votes of the house of Commons, as it may serve to help the recollection of those Gentlemen, and to elucidate their answer.

Extract from the printed Votes of the House of Commons.

April 22d, 1766. The House was moved, ' That the proceedings of the House of the 14th of February, 1764, in relation to the Question proposed, that a General Warrant for apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and publishers of a seditious libel, together with their papers, is not warranted by law, might be read, and the same were read accordingly.'

The House was also moved, ' That the proceedings of the House of the 17th of the said month, when the House resumed the adjourned debate upon the said question, that a General Warrant for apprehending

‘apprehending and seizing the authors, printers, and
 ‘publishers of a seditious libel, together with their
 ‘papers, is not warranted by law, might be read,
 ‘and the same were read accordingly.’

The honourable advertisers will not, I hope, pre-
 tend to call this paper anonymous, it being publish-
 ed by the authority of the whole Commons of Eng-
 land.

I am, Gentlemen,
 Norwich, With great respect,
 Nov. 5th, 1767. Your most obedient Servant,
 A FREEHOLDER.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
 County of Norfolk.

AS an advertisement sign'd by us on October the
 31st has not been rightly understood, we think
 it necessary to say, that whatever Question might be
 proposed on the 14th of February, 1764, the Lega-
 lity or Illegality of General Warrants, was not the
 Point of debate on that Day; it was thought that
 this would be more regularly determined in the Courts
 of Law where it was then depending, and where only
 in our opinion it would be properly decided; but
 as nothing is farther from our Design than to mislead
 any well meaning Freeholder by doubtful expressi-
 ons, we hope the following words are sufficiently ex-
 plicit.

It is now and always has been our constant and
 firm Opinion, that no Justice of Peace, Secretary of
 State, or any other Magistrate, can in any case what-
 ever make use of General Warrants, they being fun-
 damentally, and constitutionally, Illegal; nor have
 we ever heard of any Member in either house of
 parliament, who has been so much an Enemy to his
 Country, as to support Measures so unjustifiable in
 themselves, and so destructive to our Laws, and Li-
 berties.

We acknowledge ourselves accountable to our Constituents for every Part of our Parliamentary Conduct, and are always willing to give them Information to the best of our Abilities; but it must not be supposed, for the future, we shall enter into critical Altercations, or reply to every artful Writer, who may shelter himself under the Title of a Norfolk Freeholder.

ARMINE WODEHOUSE.
THOMAS DE GREY.

Nov. 14, 1767.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Norfolk.

Gentlemen,

SIR Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey, having subscribed their names to a second advertisement, still asserting, *'That whatever the question was, that might be proposed on the 14th of February, 1764, the legality or illegality of general Warrants was not the point in debate that day.'* I must submit it to you, whether the words *warranted by law and illegal*, do or do not mean *one and the same thing*?

If the hon. gentlemen cannot answer the questions put to them in the advertisements of November 2, and November 5, and if they have erred in signing a paper they cannot defend, let them acknowledge that error and drop that paper as they seem to hint they will; never let them persist in attempting to vindicate an assertion manifestly contradicted by the printed votes of the House of Commons itself, which any gentlemen may see who please to turn to the printed votes of April 22, 1766.

The honourable gentlemen assert that the legality or illegality was not debated, because *'It was thought that this point would be more regularly determined in the courts of law, where it was THEN depending,'*

G

I

I beg leave in answer to remind them that the question of General Warrants has NEVER been directly before the courts of law to *this very hour*; and that the present very great and upright CHANCELLOR, when presiding in the common pleas, had in the case of Mr. *Wood* (not the validity of General Warrants) declared his opinion from the bench to be, that they were unconstitutional, illegal and absolutely void, above *two months* before the House of Commons took the affair into consideration or debate.

The case of Mr. *Wood* was tried in *Westminster hall*, December 6, 1763. The question of General Warrants was *first* moved and debated in the House of Commons, February 14, 1764.

The honorable gentlemen express themselves in their new advertisement by the term, '*Whatever the question was, &c.*' They doubtless *know* what the question was; why do they not speak out and tell us *what it was*? why the reason gentlemen, is this; they dare not publish the question in the terms it was moved, because when they acknowledge in the same paper, and under their *own hands*, that the words, *warranted by law* make up a *part* of the question proposed, and then assert, that in the *same* question the *legality or illegality* was *not in debate* it would be so gross and *glaring an insult* upon the understandings and *common sense* of their constituents, as could not fail to destroy their *future* credit in all appeals to the public.

What avails it the Hon. gentlemen that they now declare, '*It has always been their opinion that General Warrants were fundamentally and constitutionally illegal?*' if they *always* were of *that opinion*, why did not Sir Armine Wodehouse vote against them on February

bruary 17, 1764? and why did Mr. De Grey attempt to vindicate them on October 8, 1767?

The gentlemen declare 'That they never heard of any m-mb-r (who has been so much an ENEMY to his COUNTRY as to support measures so unjustifiable in themselves, and so DESTRUCTIVE to our LAWS and LIBERTIES;' did they never hear of two hundred and thirty four members who voted on February 17, 1764, to adjourn the debate to that day four months? (viz. to a day when the house would not be sitting). And did they never hear of two hundred and twenty m-mb-rs who voted against it? I am glad however to find that they acknowledge, 'That those m-mb-rs who did support measures so unjustifiable in themselves were ENEMIES to their COUNTRY.' The question, gentlemen is then reduced to this single point, and must be left to your impartial determination, viz.

'Who were the real friends or the real enemies to their country on that day, February 17, 1764, The Majority who voted to postpone (till after the sessions would be over) the decision of a question of such vast importance to the liberty of every Englishman, or the Minority who voted against postponing it, and who voted to bring on an immediate declaration of the house, declaring General War-rants to be ILLEGAL?'

The gentlemen do me the honour, and other advertises to distinguish us by the title of 'Artful Writers;' we shall be glad to submit to the Freeholders of this great county, to whom that title of honour, with most propriety belongs: to those who write upon facts, and state facts only; or to those whose publications and answers are all built upon evasion, quirk, quibbles, and misrepresentation?

The gentlemen declare also 'That they shall not reply to every artful writer who shelters himself under

'title of a Norfolk Freeholder.' We know that they are not apt to be *two condescending*, the Gentlemen however, may be assured that the Author of this Advertisement opposes them out of no *personal pique*, and their *private* Character he honors;—He opposes them on this *public* principle, viz.

The one for *voting* in favour of General Warrants; the other, for *speaking* in favour of them, and that at a Time when he was supposed to be speaking to the whole County.

I am, Gentlemen, with great Respect,
Norwich, Your most obedient Servant,
Nov. 16, 1764. A FREEHOLDER.

E P I G R A M.

SAYS C—k to Sir E—w—d, I can tell to Perfection,

How to baffle your Foes on the Day of Election;
O! say my dear Friend then, in Interest ally'd,
And I'll thank the, said A—t—y; when C—k thus reply'd:

All those who for W—d—h—e would vote, and D—G—y,

Your Prefs Gang shall seize, and convey far away;
Convey far away! so the rest of the Rout,

With bellowing St—m—n, for A—t—y shall shout.
Norwich, Oct. 18.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk

IF my Constitution was equal to the Importance of my present Engagements, this Address would be very unnecessary; but being confined by a painful and tedious disorder, let me request your Indulgence in permitting me to postpone my personal Applications at present; and let me humbly implore the Continuance of your Favour and protection in support of Sir Armine Wodehouse and myself:

myself: Be assured, when health returns, my duty in Parliament shall not be neglected, nor any proper Attention and regard omitted to those Gentlemen, who being unacquainted with my Indisposition might think themselves not treated with a becoming degree of respect.

I am with the most perfect Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most Obedient,

most Faithful Servant,

THOMAS DE GREY.

Merton
Nov. 19th.

To the ELECTORS of GREAT-BRITAIN.

AT a Time when the Cry against General Warrants is propagated to the prejudice of such Gentlemen, as are *said to have voted for them*, it may not be amiss to have the reasons which influenced the Conduct of those Gentlemen on that Occasion, publickly stated from the Debates of the House of Commons, for the Perusal of every Man, who really wishes the Good and welfare of his Country and who, uninfluenced by any party or Set of Men, is happy enough to have it in his power, and wise and honest enough to use that Power for the preservation of true Liberty. From these Reasons it will, at once appear, with what little regard to Truth, these gentlemen are accused of *voting for or, establishing the Legality* of General Warrants; on the contrary, their Conduct in that Matter, was so far from tending to deprive their constituents of their Liberty, or Freedom, the inestimable prerogative of an English Subject, that it was calculated in the clearest, fullest, and plainest Manner, to support, confirm, and establish that Liberty, and that Freedom, on such Principles, as are truly constitutional.

THE

THE Resolution proposed in the House of Commons, was to the following effect; "That a
 "General Warrant for apprehending and seizing the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of
 "a seditious Libel, together with their papers,
 "is not warranted by Law."

The Reasons for their opposing this Resolution, were not on an Affirmance of the Legality of the Warrants, but on the Impropriety of the Method proposed, for the settling the Law of Warrants. That the House of Commons by itself, could not declare Law legislatively, because it is only a Part, and not the whole of the Legislature; nor judicially, because it is neither the whole, nor a Part of any Court of Judicature.

That the Method proposed would be productive of nothing but Confusion, and Injustice, by overleaping those Bounds, which the Wisdom of the Constitution had assigned to the distinct Powers which compose it: The inferior Magistrate could never have a certain rule for his conduct, nor a certain Judicature, by which it was to be tried; for whilst he looked for the rule of Legality in acts of parliament, and in the Common Law, (where only he ought to look for them) and endeavour thence to form a Rule for his Conduct, there might, for ought he knew, be another in the Journal of the House of Commons. Thus distracted between a Dread of their Powers and the necessity of executing his own, as a Magistrate, a general Timidity and unsteadiness must ensue in the Administration of Justice, which would produce the most fatal effects upon the Peace and good Order of Society.

Nor would it introduce a less dangerous Confusion in the Supreme Courts of Law, from the same Causes. The Constitution has taught them to believe the

the judicial Power rests in them; and that in the Exercise of it, they are to be guided only by the whole Legislature. But if they should find that the House of Commons, took upon itself, to participate, if not to supersede, their Power, and to alter their Rule, with what Degree of Calmness, and true judicial Resolution, could they execute their high and important Office!—In vain are they made independent of the Crown, if they should be brought into a State of dependence on the House of Commons; It is indifferent how they are influenced, if they are to take the direction of their Judgement, from any Thing, but the known established Laws of the Land.

By this Resolution, not only a general publick Confusion would arise, but a great deal of particular Injustice. The Question of the Legality, or Illegality of these Warrants was then actually depending before the Judges of our Country, Ought the Question to have been prejudged? And the Parties taken the due Course which the Law allowed them, to have had their Cause evoked to the House of Commons? And condemned there by an arbitrary Resolution?—Had such a Resolution been at all proper, it was then at least premature. Why not wait the determination of the Courts? The Courts might do that regularly, which was sought to be done with more Trouble and less Satisfaction in a *new and irregular* Way. If the Courts did not satisfy the expectation of the House by their determination, it would then be Time enough for the Commons to interpose; by a Way which every Englishman must agree, would be both Effectual and Constitutional, namely, by Act of Parliament.

Upon these Reasons the Opinion of the aspersed Gentlemen was founded; if their Arguments will not be allowed by all Men to be solid, at least their
Integrity

Integrity must stand irreproachable, as their only Object was to preserve the Constitution pure and entire. That their Reasoning was well founded, and that our Ancestors have not left us exposed to arbitrary Infringements upon our Liberties by General Warrants, were soon after evinced by a Determination of this important Matter in the Place where it ought to be by the established Rules of the Constitution; in a Manner, which justly afforded the highest Satisfaction to the Public, at the same Time that it reflected the highest Honour upon the Judges of that Honourable Court and especially on the noble Person who then presided there, for his truly spirited and patriotic Language in delivering the Opinion of the Court, on so very interesting an event. I am Gentlemen,

A Steady Friend to Liberty, and
A TRUE BRITON.

Nov. 12 1767.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been industriously reported to our prejudice, that we shall esteem a single Vote at the next General Election for this County, as no Favour, and that we have even refused the offer of such: We find it necessary to declare in this public Manner, that although we shall ever acknowledge it is a very great Honour conferred upon us by those of our Friends, who may oblige both of us with their Votes, yet we shall always think ourselves under high obligation to every Elector, who may be pleased to favour either of us with a single one.

We are, Gentlemen,

Your most faithful and
devoted humble Servants,

Norwich,
Nov. 26, 1767.

EDWARD ASTLEY,
WENMAN COKE.

To

To the ELECTORS of GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Gentleman who subscribes himself **A TRUE BRITON**, in justification of those Gentlemen who are said to have voted for **GENERAL WARRANTS**, declares that their conduct in that affair, was so far from having a tendency to deprive their Constituents of their Liberty, that it was calculated in the plainest Manner to establish their Liberty and Freedom; and, to strengthen his Assertion, *boldly asserts*, that their Reasons for opposing the Resolutions were: "*That the H. of C. by itself could not declare Law Legislatively, because it is only a part, and not the whole of the Legislature; nor judicially, because it is neither the whole, nor a part of any Court of Judicature:*" Whether or not this **TRUE BRITON** asserts Facts, let every impartial Reader determine.

"The House of Commons declared **THE NORTH BRITON**, No. 45.* unanimously to be a Libel; and yet this is not only what great Judges esteem a *mere* Point of Law, but what by some is held to be a very *difficult* Point of Law; this was done too without any previous Communication with the Lords.—The Commons even went farther, for they afterwards called for Evidence, in order to find out who was the Author; and it appearing to them, that one of their own Members was, they expelled him* after sitting, debating and deliberating on their Conduct, till half an Hour after three in the Morning; so that, notwithstanding that this Matter was in a way of Trial below, they determined both the **LAW** and the **FACT**. They Judged that the Paper was clearly a libel, that it was a Matter of national Moment not to be procrastinated, and therefore that they not only *might but ought* to pronounce their Opinion upon
H " it

* Vide printed Votes of Thursday, Jan. 19, 1764.

“ it. It is not fit they should interfere where the
 “ Publick is not deeply interested, but where it is,
 “ they are *bound* to do so, in Justice to their Repre-
 “ sentatives, and they have always done so: Nay
 “ they have gone farther, and where the neces-
 “ sity was great, they have even came to a Resolution
 “ in Point of Law, contrary to the Judgment of a
 “ Court of Law, and to the Opinion of TEN out
 “ of TWELVE Judges.

“ Is it possible to forget, or to controvert, either
 “ their Conduct, or the propriety of it, in the great
 “ Case of Ship Money?”

The foregoing Relation being Matter of FACT,
 I beg leave to ask the Gentleman (who calls himself
 A TRUE BRITON) why those Gentlemen who
 composed a Majority of fourteen on the seventeenth
 day of February 1764, did not think themselves e-
 qually entitled to prejudge GENERAL WAR-
 RANTS, where the LIBERTY of the SUBJECT
 was most ESSENTIALLY concerned, as well as
 in the case of the afore-mentioned Libel, that was
 an insult upon Majesty? The Inference is plain,
 and, to an impartial Judge, wants no Law Explan-
 ations in defence of their Conduct.

The Publisher of this is indebted for the whole of
 the above Recital to a Pamphlet, entitled, “ A Let-
 “ ter concerning Libels, Warrants, the Seizure of
 “ Papers, &c.” The Author of which is unknown,
 but whoever he is, he is a great Lawyer, and both an
 Ornament to the Profession, and a Credit to his Coun-
 try; and I beg leave to recommend the perusal of
 the aforementioned Pamphlet to every Person, who
 has the INTEREST and LIBERTIES of his
 COUNTRY at heart.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

A TRUE LOVER of the CONSITUTION.

Nov. 20, 1767.

Reply

Reply to the True Briton's Letter to the ELEC-
TORS of GREAT BRITON,

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK.

A Letter being this Day published in the Norwich Mercury, signed a *True Briton*, and addressed to the Electors of Great Britain, manifestly with a View to mislead their Judgments, and to divert their just Resentment against the Supporters of General Warrants, it may not be improper to acquaint the Publick, that the said Letter is a *partial* Extract from the Annual Register, for the Year 1764, ch. 6.

In the same Chapter, the Arguments *against* General Warrants, are inserted and set down at length; tho' *disingenuously* omitted by the *True Briton*, and as the only plausible Argument made use of in favour of them is as follows: viz.

“ The Question of the Legality or Illegality of
“ these Warrants was then *actually depending* before
“ the Judges of our Country, Ought the Question to
“ have been *prejudged*? Why not wait the Determi-
“ nation of the Courts? &c.”

This is replied to in the same Chapter as follows, tho' omitted by the *True Briton*.

“ Affairs have been *so managed* that the Question
“ of the Warrants is not *directly* before the Judges,
“ and consequently this Point is *not in the Way of be-*
“ *ing decided*: How then does the H—— by passing
“ this Resolution, usurp the Jurisdiction of the Courts,
“ or *predetermine* a Cause *judicially* depending before
“ them: It is not, *nor ever will be*, before them.” c.
vi. p. 29.

Of Course, the *True Briton's* Argument, founded upon *Prejudgment* and *Predetermination*, falls to the

Ground, and is totally *fallacious*. How indeed can we read the following Sentence, which closes his whole Performance, with any degree of Patience, being so manifest an *Imposition* upon the Publick?

“ That their Reasoning was well founded, and
 “ that our Ancestors have not left us exposed to arbitrary Infringements upon our Liberties by General Warrants, were *soon after* (viz. on Dec. 6, 1763, which according to the *True Briton*, must not have preceded, but followed soon after Feb. 17, 1764,) evinced by a Determination of this important Matter, in the Place where it ought to be, by the established Rules of our Constitution, in a Manner which justly afforded the highest Satisfaction to the Publick, at the same Time that it reflected the highest Honor upon the *Judges* of that Court, and especially on the noble Person who then presided there, for his truly *spirited* and *patriotic* Language, in delivering the Opinion of that Court on so very *interesting* an Event.”

Now I do aver that Lord Chief Justice Pratt did deliver this his Opinion, which the *True Briton* acknowledges to be the Opinion of the Court, declaring General Warrants to be Illegal, on Tuesday Dec. 6, 1763; and I do aver that the H— of C— was *not moved* to declare General Warrants to be illegal, till Feb. 14, 1764. How then could a Resolution of the H— of C— declaring them to be illegal, influence a *Court of Justice* which had declared their *illegality* above Two Months before?

The Truth is, the H— of C— by passing such a Resolution would have only *confirmed* the Opinion of the *Judges*, and a very great Satisfaction it must have been to them to have had their Opinion confirmed, publickly approved of, *re-echoed back* by the Voice of the Whole Commons of England: And what an infinite Satisfaction must it have given to the People,

People, that their Representatives had thus secured their Liberties from all future Infringements, set on Foot by arbitrary and designing Ministers?

It is not in the breast of any One Man living to with a Power invested in another, to seize his Person, to rifle his House, and all his most secret Papers, and to imprison him afterwards, by Virtue of a Warrant in which he is not so much as named. Liberty is looked upon by all Mankind as the most invaluable of Blessings, and we *Englishmen* are envied by every Nation under the *Sun*, for our Enjoyment of it: Whoever then attempts, not only to destroy, but to diminish this inestimable *Birthright* and *Privilege* of a *Briton*, is an Enemy to his Country, and must give his Vote against the *Dictates* and *Conviction* of his own heart.

Never may the County of *Norfolk*, or any part of it, be represented by so dangerous a Member!

I am, Gentlemen,

With great Respect,

Norwich,

Your most obedient Servant,

Nov. 28, 1767.

A FREEHOLDER.

N. B. by the Execution of the General Warrant dated April 26, 1763, Forty Nine Persons were apprehended, and among them a reputable Tradesman, who was taken out of his Bed, from his Wife and a Child dangerously ill, his House disordered, his Papers ransacked, and his Person detained Three Days after his *Innocence* was known.

NORFOLK CANDIDATES and MEMBERS
who voted AGAINST General Warrants.

WENMAN COKE, Esq; Candidate for the County.
The Hon. THOMAS WALPOLE, Candidate for
Lynn.

The

The Right Hon. Sir EDWARD WALPOLE, Member for Yarmouth.

The Hon. HORATIO WALPOLE, Member for Lynn

The Hon. HENRY SEYMOUR CONWAY, and AUBREY BEAUCLERK, Esq; Members for Thetford.

CHARLES TOWNSHEND, Member for Yarmouth.

HARBORD HARBORD, Esq; Member for Norwich.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of NORFOLK.

PERMIT me to return my sincerest Thanks for many Marks of your Kindness, and Regard, which have been transmitted to me during my Indisposition: From the present Prospect of my Recovery, I flatter myself, that I shall soon be able to pay my Compliments of respect to those Gentlemen who have thus generously supported Sir Armine Wodehouse and myself, and which will be ever gratefully acknowledged by one, who is with the most perfect Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

Merton,

Most faithful Servant,

Dec. 11th.

THO. DE GREY.

Swaffham, Nov. 28.

YESTERDAY Sir EDWARD ASTLEY, Bart. and WENMAN COKE, Esq; Joint Candidates for the County of Norfolk, arrived in this Town, and were received with ringing of Bells, hoisting of Colours, firing of Guns, and every other Demonstration of Joy. A large Company of Freeholders dined

dined with them at the Crown Inn. After Dinner the following Toasts were given.

1. The King.
2. The Queen and all the Royal Family.
3. The Earl of Orford, and Prosperity to the County of Norfolk.
4. Sir Edward Aftley and Mr. Coke, and Success to their Elections.
5. The Countess of Leicester.
6. The Earl of Buckingham.
7. The Earl of Albemarle.
8. Sir William Harbord.
9. Crisp Molineux, Esq; High Sheriff of Norfolk, and Success to him at Lynn.
10. May English Cocks ever rule the Roast, in spite of Scotch Oppression.
11. No Scotch Ministers or Scotch Influence.
12. The Friends of Liberty, and NO GENERAL WARRANTS.
13. Lord Chancellor Camden.
14. The Duke of Grafton.
15. The Marquis of Rockingham.
16. The Hon. Tho. Walpole, and Success to him at Lynn.
17. Prosperity to the Town of Lynn, and may the County of Norfolk ever have in remembrance their spirited Conduct in the Cause of Liberty, and in BURNING GENERAL WARRANTS.
18. May no returning Officer be like the Mayor of C——, who on Oct. 23, 1767, declared 22 to be a Minority to 12.
19. The Two Hundred and Twenty Members who voted to protect their Constituents from the illegal Authority of General Warrants, on Feb. 17, 1764.
20. May every Representative consider himself as a Trustee for the Public.

21. The

21. The Speaker, and Irish House of Commons.
22. An honest Heart to the Enemies of Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant.
23. Infamy to those who have abandoned the glorious REVOLUTION PRINCIPLES to which they owe the Honours of their Family.
24. No Militia Power in Elections.
25. May the Freeholders of Norfolk ever unite to keep down Scotch Adherents.
26. Lord Townshend, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.
27. Mr. George Hogge, and may Hemp bind those that Honour cannot.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We hear that the large and important County of Norfolk, not having in itself any two Persons fit to be its Representatives; it has been resolved by a vast Majority there, to send into the farthest part of Derbyshire for a gentleman of the most shining Abilities, who, it is not doubted, will attend to the Interests of his new Constituents with a Zeal which will surpass, if possible, that which he has shewn for the respectable Borough he now represents.

And we also hear that a new Road will be made from Norfolk into Derbyshire, for the convenience of such Persons as shall want to go three hundred miles to apply to their new Member for his assistance, he not having either House or Land in this County.

Dec. 12, 1767.

INTEL-

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

Dec. 14, 1767.

WHEREAS the words *Implore*, *Respect*, *Humbly*, *Gratefully*, *Support*, *Esteem*, and other interpolated expressions of Condescension, long out of use, have lately stole into a new Edition of the M^e-r-t-n Dictionary, and fresh pacquets from Ireland are hourly expected, in which they are all distinguished in *Capitals*, and properly explained: This is to give Notice, and to assure the Publick, that another Edition will be *advertised* this time *twelvemonth*, when they will be all left out again, or marked as *Errata* at the end of the book, for the direction of future readers.

We hear from good authority, that the *Derbyshire Esquire* has not at present above 3000l. a year in Norfolk, and not above 17000l. a year in reversion; a very inconsiderable Property, when compared with the rich domains, extended territories, and vast and valuable revenues of the principality of M——n, belonging to the R——m substitute.

We hear also, that the *new Derbyshire Road* will be carried through *Warwickshire*, passing near the Park of Sir C. M. for the benefit of such M——rs as have no judgement or resolution of their own, and want instruction how to vote upon a difficult question, or without giving offence to Lord B. Lord le D. Lord T. or Lord L. those *Enthusiasts* for *Loyalty*, and the *Support* of the present Royal Family, in the year 1745.

Norwich Dec. 17, 1767.

WE hear that for the future General Warrants will be totally laid aside, as that Measure is become so unpopular; and the End of them may be
I fully

fully answered, if obnoxious Persons can be sent on board a Tender by the more private and legal Authority of a Press-Gang. The Gentleman who has proposed this new Plan, is the same, who consistently with his Revolution Principles, would have the Illegality of General Warrants decided out of its due Course, and not in the Courts of Law before that glorious Bulwark of our Liberties, a Jury of Free-men.

WHEREAS by an act of Parliament passed in the 12th or 13th Years of the Reign of his late Majesty King Wm. it is enacted, ' That no ' Commissioner, Collector, Comptroller, Secretary, ' or other Officer or Person whatsoever concerned or ' employed in the charging, collecting, levying, or ' managing of the Customs, or any Branch or Part ' thereof, shall by Word, Message or Writing, or in ' any other Manner, endeavour to persuade any ' Elector to give, or dissuade any Elector from giving ' his Vote for the Choice of any Person to be a ' Knight of the Shire, Citizen, Burgesses or Baron of ' any County, City, Borough or Cinque Port, to ' serve in Parliament, and every Officer or other ' Person offending therein shall forfeit the Sum of ' *One Hundred Pounds*, one Moiety to the Informer, ' the other Moiety to the Poor of the Parish where ' the Offence shall be committed, to be recovered by ' any Person who shall sue for the same by action ' of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information, in any of ' his Majesty's Courts of Record at Westminster, ' in which no Effoign, Protection, or Wager at Law, ' or more than one Importance, shall be allowed, ' and every Person convict in any such Suit, of the ' said Offence, shall thereby become disabled and ' incapable of ever bearing or executing any Office ' or Place concerning or relating to the Customs, or ' any

‘ any other Place of Trust whatever under his Majesty, or his Heirs or Successors.’

Dec. 26, 1767.

INTELLIGENCE EXTRAORDINARY.

We hear from Dublin, that a noble Lord, famous for his skill in *Caricaturas*, at a late public dinner at his apartments, took of a gentleman a little remarkable in his features; it happened that this gentleman was as great a proficient in *Caricaturas* as his Lordship; and, observing at the bottom of a long table what he was about, took out his pencil also, and on the back of a letter drew a strong and very ridiculous likeness of the Noble Peer, in the attitude of drawing. The latter, having finished his own performance, handed it down the table, till it came to the gentleman himself, who, laughing heartily at it, slip’d into his neighbour’s hand his own Caricatura of my Lord, and pass’d it up the table on the other side. A general laugh ensued, and the noble Peer enjoying this publick approbation of his humour, sat highly delighted, and in great spirits; when in his turn, he was presented with his own ridiculous figure, which had equally diverted half the company.— This unexpected stroke visibly made it’s impression; he appeared much chagrin’d, and soon after retired, to the no small entertainment of the company, and indeed of the whole town, when the story was related in all it’s circumstances the following day.

Dec. 26, 1767.

AS it is the undoubted Right, so I wish it may for ever remain, the unrestrained Privilege of all British Subjects, freely to declare their Sentiments consistent with Truth and correspondent Facts, concerning

cerning the publick Conduct of those who are entrusted with our Liberties; and of those who aspire after the Honour of representing us in the H— of C—s. The present time of an approaching Election, is certainly the most proper for a strict impartial Enquiry into the Views, the Conduct, and Abilities of all who offer themselves as Candidates. The endeavouring therefore to remove Prejudices and Prepossessions, to inform or undeceive our Fellow Electors, by stating Facts in a just and fair light, so as may fix their Determination on the Choice of Representatives who are, from Principle, sincerely and heartily in the Interest of Liberty, on which the Security of our Persons and Property so essentially depend; is highly commendable.—And as many Pens have been employed in this laudable Contest, I hereby cast my Mite into the public Treasury: Because a fatal Mistake in our Choice of Men to represent us in Parliament for seven Years; may deprive us and our Posterity of all that is dear and valuable; and may perhaps, make it even dangerous to speak the Truth, of those whom we choose for the Guardians of our Liberties.

A large Estate only, qualifies no Man for a Legislator, because many such, not only want Veracity, but are weak and ignorant; and may easily be made the Dupes and Tools of artful and designing Courtiers.—Covetous Men, and profuse extravagant Men, are neither of them fit to be intrusted with our Liberties, because liable to be influenced by Bribes; as the one must have money, and the other will have it.—Ambitious Men, and such as are addicted to Gaming, are also equally dangerous.—We ought therefore to be very careful into what Hands we commit our Liberties and Properties.—Such as have been proved and found faithful to the Trust reposed in them, may safely be chosen again. But if any appear to have been venal, weak, inattentive, or
any

any other Way unfit for the Discharge of so important a Trust; They ought now with a becoming British Spirit and Resolution to be rejected.

We have had two most important Questions, warmly debated in the present P——t. Namely, the American Stamp Act; and that about the Illegality of General Warrants.—Such Members as were willing to put a Yoke upon the Necks of their Fellow Subjects abroad, and to force their Money out of their Pockets against their Consent, without an Act of their own Legislative Assemblies, may be supposed likely enough to give into Measures injurious to their Constituents; when it may serve some particular Views or Interest of their own.—And whoever voted in favour of General Warrants, by postponing that most important Question, has openly deserted the sacred and glorious Cause of Liberty, and given up the fairest Opportunity that ever presented, for ascertaining the Law which secure the Persons and Properties of the People of Great Britain, from the arbitrary Will and Pleasure of Men in Power, to seize and rifle them by Virtue of such Warrants.

The Pretences made use of to excuse such Voters, cannot be admitted: For the Question about General Warrants, was not moved in Parliament *to precipitate, or supercede the power of the Courts of Law, to alter their Rule of Proceeding, or to bring them into a State of Dependence on the H— of C—* not to prejudge or avoke the Cause, and have it condemned by an arbitrary Resolution there. *Those*, with other Suggestions of the *True Briton*, in the *Norwich Mercury* of Nov. 28, could not possibly be the *Reasons* upon which the *Opinion of the aspersed Gentleman* was founded, when they voted on the 17 Feb. 1764, to postpone the Question about General Warrants; because the Illegality of them had been decided in the Court of Common Pleas above Two Months before; and upon which,
Lord

Lord Chief Justice Pratt declared from the Bench, That upon the maturest Consideration, General Warrants are illegal. General Warrants are Unconstitutional. General Warrants are Rods of Iron for the Chastisement of the People of Great Britain. The Opposition therefore which was made to the Resolution proposed in P. on the 14 Feb. 1764, could only be designed to prevent the H of C. from giving Sanction to Lord Camden's Opinion, and confirming the Determination of the Court of Common Pleas: And was it not for this, that some Place-men were threatened to be dismissed by those in Power, if they did not quit the Minority, with whom they had first joined, and vote on the other side when the Debate came on again; in order to stop, and put by such a Resolution as might then have passed, for the Benefit and Safety of the Subjects of Great Britain? But by postponing the Question, a necessary Amendment to strengthen and explain the Law, whereby our Persons and Properties would have been beyond Dispute secured to us, by a Record in the Registers of Parliament, as well as in the Court of Common Pleas, was prevented by those Tools of Power.—How therefore can it be expected that the true Friends of Liberty should approve, and re-elect those to represent them again in Parliament, who have done the Publick so great an Injury, that they may justly be esteemed, not the Friends but the Enemies of Liberty?

And is it not very astonishing that Gentlemen can dare to declare in print, and sign their Names; That NO QUESTION UPON the Legality or Illegality of General Warrants was EVER MOVED IN THE H. ? Norwich Mercury Oct. 31. And to add Nov. 14. That whatever Question might Be proposed on the 14 Feb. 1764. The Legality or Illegality of General Warrants was not the Point in Debate on that Day? And

And yet (as their Advocate the True Briton confesseth) This was the Resolution proposed, " That
 " a General Warrant for apprehending and seizing
 " the Authors, Printers, and Publishers of a seditious Libel, together with their Papers, is not
 " warranted by Law" namely is not legal. Does not this Question directly lead to that Point and to that Point only? But if this Point was not at all considered or debated (which I do not see how it could be avoided) The Gentlemen should have informed the publick who are so greatly dissatisfied with them, What Point it was which so warmly engaged the Attention of P———— for two Days in that Session. And as to the following Words, *It was thought that this would be more regularly determined in the Courts of Law where it was then depending, and where only, in our Opinion, it would be properly decided.* Does not this Reason for their voting, prove, *the Point in Question was debated*, and contradict their first Assertion; And therefore, what it is but mere Evasion; Is it not very strange, that Gentlemen could so soon forget, or that the Question itself, and what must necessarily have been spoken upon it, should not make them remember, that the Cause itself had been clearly decided in the Court of Common Pleas, before an upright Judge, and most able Lawyer; little more than two Months before? How therefore can they expect that we shall entrust the Persons and Properties, Rights and Privileges of the People of Great Britain again, in the same Hands, who voted so injuriously to the sacred Cause of Liberty; and publish such Declarations to cover Misconduct? But Facts are stubborn Things, and will not bend to serve a bad Cause, whilst the Facts above, admit of no Dispute.

A New Candidate presents himself to the City and County of Norwich, with the usual Professions
 of

of Zeal to *promote the Welfare, the Trade, and Manufactures of this great City*: and that he will MOST STRENUOUSLY OPPOSE ALL ATTEMPTS UPON THE LIBERTY OF THE SUBJECT AND EVERY OTHER UNCONSTITUTIONAL MEASURE. But as Actions speak louder than Words, we are left to infer his true Principles from his public Conduct. He has openly *approved and joined* in the *Nomination* of those, whose Votes in Parliament has render'd them obnoxious to the true Friends of LIBERTY — By his espousing the Interest, and endeavouring to promote the re-election of those Gentlemen, may it not be justly supposed (notwithstanding his public Declaration) He approves the very voting which has given such Disgust to the Publick? And may we not from thence fear his joining in the like Measures when Opportunity presents, if consistent with his own particular Views and Interest?—I know nothing of his Abilities for a Senator; but he has discovered either his Wisdom, or his Weakness, in consenting to publish his Name in a List of 184. A List in my Opinion, no Way to the Credit of any Gentleman named in it, except the two Candidates. Nor was I a little surprized at seeing so many Gentlemen of Fortune, degenerated so far from the true principles of Liberty, and the noble Spirit of our Ancestors; by submitting to be so exposed. Tho' indeed it is too common a Thing, for a few artful and designing Men by a sudden Proposal, to influence and draw others into a Compliance with that, which upon due Consideration they disapprove.—And if our new Candidate desires, and would obtain the Votes, the Interest, and support of the true Friends to Liberty; I believe Himself and his Friends, must first openly renounce their Connexions with those who have deserted the Cause of Liberty, and not only *oppose* but *most strenuously* endeavour

endeavour to prevent their re-election: To shew that he is consistent with this public Declaration, That he *will most strenuously oppose all attempts upon the Liberty of the Subject, and every other unconstitutional Measure.*

A TRUE FRIEND TO LIBERTY,
AN IMPARTIAL, and
INDEPENDENT ELECTOR.

Dec. 26 1767.

NORWICH, Jan. 1, 1768.

WE hear from Downham, that Colonels W— and D— marched into that Town Monday the 28th of December last, preceded by the *Military Insignia* of Colours, Drums and Fifes, to beat up for VOLUNTEERS, but it so unluckily happened, that not *one single Recruit* appeared, either at the *Drum's-Head* or at their *Quarters*.

The Sons of FREEDOM, to the Number of Ninety-four, having *previously and constitutionally inlisted* themselves in the honourable Corps of A— and C— under the Banner of LIBERTY, and were inrolled accordingly; upon which Occasion, the Evening was concluded with the utmost Unanimity, Joy and Harmony.

M A S O N R Y.

THE ANNIVERSARY FEAST of the Constitution of the GREAT LODGE of Free and Accepted MASONS, will be held by Adjournment at the CROWN in Swaffham, on MONDAY the 4th of January.

The Right Hon. the Earl of ORFORD Master.
RICHARD GARDINER Esq: Deputy Master.

THOMAS HOLT, Esq; }
PATRICK BLAKE, Esq; } Stewards

Dinner at Five o'Clock.

K

All

All Members and Honorary Members are desired to attend.

COUNTY of NORFOLK.

January 14, 1768.

THE *acting* COMMISSIONERS of the LAND-TAX for the several Hundreds in the County of Norfolk, are hereby desired, at the united Request of the Candidates for the said County, to transmit within one Month from the Date hereof, to Mr. Finch at Norwich, Clerk of the Peace for the said County, perfect and accurate Duplicates of their several Assessments made for the Year 1767, pursuant to an Act of Parliament of the 18th of his late Majesty King George the Second.

A. WODEHOUSE,
EDW. ASTLEY,
THOMAS de GREY,
WENMAN COKE.

DOWNHAM, January 4, 1768.

Mr. CHASE,

SEEING an Advertisement inserted in Three Country News-Papers, respecting the Reception of the Members for this County in our Town, I could not readily determine which most to admire, the Falshood or the Folly of it; admitting a Majority in this, in favour of the Writer's Friends, if he had looked on Two Large Towns to the East and West of this Place, or even taken our whole Hundred of Clackclose at one View, the opponents would have found no cause of Triumph: but this Puff verifies the Proverb, *Sinking Men catch at a Straw*. Another Writer in your Paper of the 26th ult. in an Essay signed a TRUE FRIEND, &c. admits that he was surpris'd at seeing so many Gentlemen of fortune (as 184) in a List published (as he acknowledges)

acknowledges) to the Credit of our present worthy Members, let me tell that true Friend to the new Candidates, that he should advise his Patrons to drop their Weekly Assertion, that they were nominated by the Majority, or controvert that List, or otherwise it remains a sufficient Answer to all the Puffs that ever have been, or shall hereafter be made in favour of the new Interest.

Your's, &c.

ANTI-PUFF.

To Mr. ANTI-PUFF.

Hit 'em again Chicken.

DOWNHAM, Jan. 14, 1768.

I.

WHO first began to puff and crack and boast
From Yarmouth-Wells--and down along
the Coast?

HOLKHAM's rich Heir? or sweet Sir ARM—, say? }
Imperious AST—Y? or the meek De G—Y,
Whose gentle Carriage steals all Hearts away, }

II.

ILLEGAL and not warranted by Law,
Who from these Words could different Meanings
draw?

HOLKHAM's rich Heir? or sweet Sir ARM—, say? }
Imperious AST—Y? or the meek De G—Y,
Whose gentle Carriage steals all Hearts away? }

HARK FORWARD RANTI-PUFF.

*And if you have Sense for to balance a Straw,
You'll soon take the Hint from the Picture I draw, &c.*

NORWICH MERCURY,

Jan. 16, 1768.

DOWNHAM,

NORWICH MERCURY, January 23, 1768.

DOWNHAM, Jan. 18, 1768.

*The man who lives in a House of Glafs, ſhould not
be the firſt to throw Stones.*

To Mr. RANTI-PUFF.

Dear Sir,

As you have choſen to tranſpoſe your Language
to Verſification, perhaps the Hiſtory you gave us,
of the Military March into this Town, may found
more harmonious in your own Ear, as well as be
more grateful to your Friends, in the following Can-
tata, in which you will find a reſpectable Notice
taken of your ſweet ſelf, by one who was

A SPECTATOR.

To the Tune of the Duſt Cart.

R E C I T A T I V E.

T WAS at the Goofe-pye feaſt, for Downham
won,

By Pretty Pratty, Ruſton's hopeful ſon,
His mob of bullies ſhoutiſg all around.

'Till diſpark'd Stow, re-eccho'd to the ſound:
On joint-ſtool high advanc'd the hero ſtood,
And thus in ſoothing ſtrains addreſs'd the crowd.

A I R.

This is the great, the important day,
To drive theſe Colonels far away,

However they may mutter:

For if they come in their buſſ-jerkins,
They'll ſeize your bridge, and ſtrip your ſirkins,
And take away your Butter.

C H O R U S.

C H O R U S

Butter, butter, butter, butter,
 Butter is our staple trade;
 If they take away our butter,
 Downham Market soon must fade.

A I R.

Sir A——e brings a General Warrant,
 To feize you all; so pray take care on't;
 You know I am no Liar.
 D— G—— hates freedom in his heart,
 And always takes L—d T——n——d's part;
 So let them come no nigher.

R E C I T A T I V E.

He spoke: amazement seiz'd the trembling throng,
 Till S——ry, rough and ugly, rush'd along,
 And cry'd, Confound your nonsense, captain P—,
 You speak much worse than Jacky B——n's hat,
 They feize our butter! Let them if they dare;
 And what for General Warrants need we care?

A I R.

Mean while the doleful tidings came,
 The Colonels are enter'd the town;
 O run, cries Et——n, run for shame,
 My boys, pull the bell ropes all down.
 No more for folks like these, I hope,
 Shall Downham bells merrily ring;
 And if they find an inch of rope,
 To be sure they will make us all swing.
 Now J——n Pr——, we look to you,
 For you are both witty and wise:
 In this distress what shall we do,
 To save both ourselves and our pies?

RECITATIVE.

R E C I T A T I V E.

J——n P——, who had enough of frays before,
 His plaister'd shins from hard-foal'd H—t—n fore;
 His modest eyes first cast upon the ground,
 Then rais'd his head, and leering look'd around:
 He cough'd, he spit, and after much deep studying,
 At length thus spoke the reverend Jack Pudding.

A I R.

Come pull up your Breeches,
 And make no more speeches,
 Our trusty Friend thus to dishearten;
 For Moore of Moore-Hall,
 Will attend to our call,
 And combat this dragon of Merton.
 Sir A——e, we're told,
 Is now grown so old,
 That his purse and his spirits are broke;
 And St——n so true,
 Without more ado,
 Will hang 'em all up on an oak.
 If all this should fail,
 We know what will prevail;
 Sir E——, our glorious defender,
 Will grant a press warrant,
 And we will takê care on't,
 And send them aboard of a tender.

R E C I T A T I V E.

M—e, valient M—e, they call, the air resounds;
 The Learned clerk was feeding of his hounds.
 St——n was digging pits beneath the Snow,
 To trap th'unwary traveller, friend or foe;
 Glorious Sir E——d, as the story goes,
 Was holding hartshorn to his lady's nose.

A I R.

A I R.

But hark, the drum,
The colonels come,
And honour leads the train :
The P—ts, unable to conceal their pain,
Gaz'd on the pair
That caus'd their care,
And figh'd and look'd, figh'd and look'd,
Sigh'd and look'd, and figh'd again.

C H O R U S.

The P—ts, unable to conceal their pain,
Gaz'd on the pair
That caus'd their care,
And figh'd and look'd, figh'd and look'd,
Sigh'd and look'd, and figh'd again.
But Billy A——n, hating strife,
Slipt away to kiss his wife :
And S—y, behind broad shoulder'd P—t,
Tore half his cockade from his hat,
And silent let his Colonel pass,
Asham'd to shew his pyebald face.
When the danger was over, bold Et—n stept forth,
And harangu'd them on C—, and on A—'s great
Worth,
Tho' an hermit at home, if you'll pay for his dinner,
He holds that a publican may be no sinner.
Wou'd you taste the fine goose-pye,
To the Swan with ardour fly ;
Where C— and A—, hand in hand,
Will treat as long as we can stand.
Round the board the Punch-bowl flows ;
Shouting, hallowing, as it goes ;
Fill it out, and as you drink,
Sweetly let your glasses clink,
When no more your heads can bear,
Rest repos'd in elbow chair ;

Whilst

Whilst in coaches all alone,
 Knight and 'squire shall lay them down,
 All alone for at their cost,
 Still we'll urge the circling toast,
 'Till drunk or sober, they shall own,
 Their goose-pye friends are friends alone.

GRAND CHORUS.

Happy, happy, happy, they,
 None but their friends, none but their friends,
 None but their friends, shall taste the Pye.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
 County of NORFOLK.

GENTLEMEN,

WE have now visited most of the principal Towns
 in the County, and personally applied to as many
 of our Friends as the Time and the Season of the Year
 would permit: the favourable Reception which we have
 found, demands our most grateful Thanks, and we ac-
 knowledge our Obligations with Pleasure: Our Duty in
 Parliament is now become necessary; a Question is de-
 pending in which this County is much concerned; we
 shall therefore alternately attend the publick Business,
 and at the same Time pay our utmost Regard to the
 Cause in which we are engaged: We flatter ourselves
 our Conduct will merit your Favour and Support on the
 Day of Election. We are with the most perfect Esteem,

GENTLEMEN,

Your most obedient,

most faithful Servants,

NORWICH,

ARMINE WODEHOUSE.

January 19, 1768.

THOMAS DE GREY.

To

To E—— P——, Esq;

TO kill a *Downham* Goose to make a *Pye*,
Friend P—— was wrong, and *Ned* I'll tell you
why;

Sir Arm—— brought such Numbers into Town,
You might have had a hundred at the *Crown*;
Then your unhappy Bird had fav'd it's *Doom*,
Since Sm——th had Scores of Geese in every Room.

Downham,

Jan. 25, 1768.

Tom Cackle-close.

SONG I. Said to be wrote by THOMAS
DURRANT, Esq; of SCOTTOW.

NO GENERAL WARRANTS:

O R,

ASTLEY and *COKE* for Ever.

Tune, The NORFOLK FREEHOLDERS, &c.

COME, all ye free Britons, whom Liberty charms;
And whose Hearts a True Love for your Coun-
try warms;

Come, fill up your Glasses.—Let Joy glad each Look,
And drink to the Welfare of *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.

Come fill up, &c.

That Monster Oppression! No longer we dread;
See! Liberty's Self now exalts her fair Head!

Our Wants and our Int'rests will ne'er be forlook,
When we have elected an *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.

Our Wants, &c.

L

No

No Tax shall unequally burden this Land,
'Gainst which these free Britons, w'ont make a bold
Stand :

And GENERAL WARRANTS, they never will brook;
So true are the Hearts of both *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.
And General Warrants, &c.

Wou'd you have your Lights Free? no Tax on your
Beer ;

Wou'd you Crush all vile Arts to make the Corn dear?
Away to the *Hustings*, and fill the *Poll-Book*
With hearty free Votes for an *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.
Away to the Hustings, &c.

May *GEORGE* long Reign over this fortunate Isle ;
May Truth guide his Councils ; may Peace on him
smile ;

To aid this Event, we have all undertook ;
Whose Voices support both an *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.
To aid this Event, &c.

May GENERAL WARRANTS North-Britons enslave ;
And O may they fetter each Time-serving Knave :
But you, ye Free Souls, who for Liberty look,
Huzza! with loud Voices for *ASTLEY* and *COKE*.
But you, &c.

October, 10. 1767.

The nomination day at Norwich was Thursday,
October the 8th, 1767.

S O N G II.

To the True Blue Tune.

IT is not very long
Since I've heard of a Song,
Which in *Norfolk* is now very Current ;
And, if Fame you'll believe,
(Tho' sometimes she'll deceive)
That Ditty was written by *DURRANT*.

For

For Astley, and Coke,
 He puts on a big Look,
 And says that for Lights we sha'n't pay :
 But faith, I must think,
 They'll be for the Chink,
 If e'er it should fall in their way.

'Gainst De Grey, and Sir Armine,
 The Song is quite charming ;
 But to hear me one Moment be Willing ;
 Pray— was it not they,
 Who but t'other Day,
 Took off from the Land-Tax one Shilling ?

De Grey, how he Spoke,
 With a Heart firm as Oak !
 What Eloquence flow'd from his Tongue !
 While of Astley, and Coke,
 You might see by Each Look,
 That at Speaking they're both very Young.

This famous Knight ASTLEY,
 (If People don't fast Lie)
 Will send by PRESS-WARRANTS to Sea,*
 As soon as suspected,
 Before they're Detected,
 Half the Country, lest Poachers they be.—

Hear the froward BATH KNIGHT,
 With Rancour and Spite,
 And of the Militia quite Jealous,
 Cry out, We'll not Vote
 For one of that Coat,
 Nor Encourage such troublesome Fellows.

L 2

But

* Relates to what happened a few Years since.

But the Proud PRIEST of Stowe,
Stiff, Solemn, and Slow,
What Judgment and Sense he display'd!
When—that Discord might cease,
And the Country have Peace—
Such fine Terms and Proposals he made —

JOCKEY BUXTON, so wife,
To Speak, in vain, tries,
For though his Words came out so Pat,
None Commended his Head,
When they found that he read
From a Paper he held in his Hat.

Think too of NICK STYLEMAN,
That bellowing Wild Man,
With his Thanks, and his Gibe, and his Jeer:
Let him rail at Sir Armine,
We still will be warm in
His Interest;—and turn a deaf Ear.—

Now FREE BRITONS, let's fill
Our large Glasses fill,
With Confusion to those who withstood us;
And brisk put it round,
—Health to those that are found,
Staunch Friends of DE GREY, and of
WODEHOUSE.

Oct. 26, 1767.

Song

S O N G III. Supposed to be wrote by Capt.
G—RD—N—R of Sw—ffh—m

RAYNHAM IN THE DUMPS;

O R, A

QUO WARRANTO against the constitution.

Tune, "The Archbishop of Canterbury."

I.

ONE Morning early, Sir A——e went
To RAYNHAM in great Sorrow;
Some Folks relate 'twas with Intent
To bid the Peer good Morrow;
When at the Door a TALL BOY stood,
All dress'd in Buff and Black, Sir,
Who stop'd him short, and said, Sir Knight,
As you came you may go back, Sir.
Fol de rol lol, &c.

II.

"I know thee well, the Knight reply'd,
"A COLONEL——So am I, Sir:
"And with your leave, good Colonel Bluff,
"I must, and will pass by, Sir:"
"O! no, O! no! the Colonel he said,
"Tho' I am the GREAT DE G——Y, Sir,
"My Lord sees none but Pimps and Fools,
"And *f—mmy f—n—s*, to Day, Sir."

III.

While thus the Heroes Parlying stood,
Flew ope a door, and Lo! Sir
The first came *f—mmy f—n—s*, and next,
The Pimps all in a Row, Sir;
My Lord he bow'd, My lord he scrap'd,
My Lord he pull'd his Cheek, Sir,
And twirling his Neck and Head about,
He thus Vouchsafed to speak, Sir:

IV.

IV.

- “ O woe is me! Alack! a Day!
 “ Poor Ch—rly is no more, Sir,
 “ And I, alas! am No body now,
 “ Who was but Little before Sir;
 “ Sir A——e you, and you De G——y,
 “ And on you, *J—mmy J—n—s*, I call, Sir,
 “ O! weep with me, O! weep—for why
 “ Lord B—CK—NGH—M fees me fall, Sir.

V.

- “ What! tho’ I am Scampering over Sea,
 “ Chief Constable to the K—g, Sir,
 “ My Ears will morning, noon, and night,
 “ With COKE and ASTLEY ring, Sir;
 “ I’m cut to the Brain, Stand off! Stand off!
 “ For I am mad outright, Sir,
 “ Of GENERAL WARRANTS I think all day,
 “ And I dream of Lord B—TE all night, Sir.

VI.

- “ Much injur’d Shade of L—E—ST—R fee!
 “ Thy full revenge is taken,
 “ From *Lutterell* and from *Albemarle*
 “ I scarcely saved my Bacon;
 “ And now Sir EDWARD, gallant Knight,
 “ Is hitting me hard Knocks, Sir;
 “ O what the Devil had I to do
 “ With Sir EDWARD and his Fox, Sir?

VII.

- “ Come Justice R—h, come aid me now,
 “ His fury for to check, Sir,
 “ Bring all our *Sons of Terror* down,
 “ O! bring them from QUEBEC, Sir;
 “ QUEBEC! harsh sound! It tortures me,
 “ WOLFE put me on the Flanks, Sir,
 “ When *Murray* stood where I should have been,
 “ In front of all the Ranks, Sir.

VIII.

VIII.

“ Where’s BACON? Here! Where’s TURNER?

“ Here!

“ All right good men and true, Sir;

“ Pluck out the *Orange* from your Hats,

“ And Slip in the *Plaid* and *Blue*, Sir;

“ NORWICH shall storm, and LYNN shall rant

“ And roar for the CONSTITUTION,

“ We’ll drink Lord B—TE upon our Knees,

“ And D—mn the REVOLUTION.

IX.

“ Chear up, my *Militia* Bully Backs!

“ Look big! and never fear ’em;

“ For what can COKE and ASILEY do,

“ When we have the *County of Dereham*?”

So saying he kiss’d the WARHAM Knight,

Sir A——E and DE G—Y, Sir;

And off they went quite happy all,

And sure to win the Day, Sir.

Fol de rol lol, &c.

Nov. 4, 1767.

To the Printer of the Chronicle.

Sir,

AS my friend Mr. Chafe is a good natured man, and seldom fails to recommend merit wherever he finds it, be it in great or little Members of the Common wealth, I must request of you and your brother printers to follow so good an example. I cannot say but I was infinitely pleased with his uncommon candor to Lord Townshend, whom he has introduced and celebrated twice in the same paper. This is the more kind, because his Lordship to our great concern is likely to be long absent from us, and has left no body to keep his memory alive but Mr. *No Ghost*, the author of *Raynham in the Dumps*, and others his Lordship’s favourites, and flatterers who are generally thought

thought to do him as much harm as good. But to my friend Chase's two paragraphs: *Voici les deux.*

"By a Gentleman from Dublin we learn, that his Excellency Lord Townshend, is likely to be as popular and well beloved there, as any Lord Lieutenant that has been there these fifty Years past, not excepting even the Earl of Chesterfield, or the Duke of Northumberland.

"We are told Lord Townshend is so greatly pleased with the People of Ireland, that he purposes staying a much longer Time in that Kingdom than is customary for Chief Governors."

Puff, and *Counter-Puff*, by the Lord Harry! Well Jemmy, thou hast indeed outdone thy usual outdoings! It was but natural, however, I must say, for the people of Ireland to be fond of a Lord Lieutenant, who is so fond of them: I wish with all my heart they had not been quite so civil, for if they keep him by their fondness so much longer than usual in Ireland, I cannot conceive for my part, what his friends in Norfolk will do for want of him; a contested election raging in the County, and *Foxes* running every where wild up and down in every part of it! O! may some auspicious wind return to us our *Irish* Idol; *Tipperary* cannot love him more than *Norfolk*.

I don't know how it is, but this noble Lord seems to me to excell all others I ever heard of: he is the favourite of the whole world: news-writers, who of all people are most apt to contradict and to wrangle with one another, perfectly unite and agree in the character of this most extraordinary P—r, this true friend of his Country and the patriotic earl of B——e. Why it was but last week, as if Mr. Chase and you were in concert, that you printed a List of Toasts, in which his great Virtue was particularly distinguished, and "an honest heart to the enemies of Ireland and the Lord Lieutenant" pointed out

as

as a very *respectable* sentiment drank in a large company amongst many others equally as much to his Lordship's credit and honor.

What a queer fellow of a correspondent must the Political Register have picked up in Dublin? He thus writes from that capital.

Dublin, Oct. 1767.

Sir,

" Having seen in your English news-papers a variety of panegyricks on our new Lord Lieutenant, I shall give you a sketch, &c.

" It is a stale trick of the Partisans of Power to cry up every coming Lord Lieutenant, as a Saint in Morals as well as Politicks, a perfect demi-god; and tho' this prank has been played over and over, since Viceröys were first sent into this Kingdom, the good natured, good humoured People, seem each time to receive new pleasure in being *duped*.

" Has there been a single Lord Lieutenant from whom we were not taught to look for *golden* days?

" I hope Lord Townshend will prove a fit governor, yet notwithstanding I cannot think any of those, sincere friends to his Lordship, who have lavished such extravagant praises on him in the news-papers, and who thereby raise the publick expectation. I think the people of Ireland should be taught by experience to look for mischief and guard against it."

Aye! Mr. Printer, this fellow was never out of his own country; to be sure, he was never at least in Norfolk, for if so, he would have had a *shrewd* guess what blessings the Irish may reasonably expect from his Lordship's future administration, from a man of so *even* and amiable a disposition of mind, unless, according to his *own* caricatura lately drawn of *himself*, he should be sent over with his *hands tied behind him*, a thing not very likely. Every body, with

M

Mr.

Mr. Chase, adores him here,

Justice, Parson, 'Squire, Farmer, Bowler, and But-
ter-factor,

Serjeants of Militia, Drums, Corporals, and Fifers.

For my part I sing from morning to night,

Lord T—— atavis edite Regibus

O! et præsidium et dulce decus meum!

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Servant

County of Dereham,

OLD KYMBERLEY.

Dec. 7, 1767,

To the Gentlemem, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of NORFOLK.

CAN it be believed that at a very numerous Meet-
ing of Men of the most respectable Property,
in a *divided* Part of the Kingdom, and within less
than four Years after the agitation of the General
Warrant Affair, that *that Affair* should be scarce
mention'd by more than *one* Gentleman; who, at the
same time *vindicated* the Perpetrators of the atrocious
Iniquity, and *offer'd himself* a *Candidate* for the ap-
proaching Election? and was even *approved* of, by
no very inconsiderable Part of the Gentlemen pre-
sent? People talk indeed, very familiarly of acting
upon Revolution Principles; but it seems to be in a
Way, not unlike that in which the Roundheads in
Charles the First's Time, used to speak of the
King's Authority; and by virtue of which, their loy-
al Swords were ever ready to cut his Throat. But
not to dwell on comparisons, it has been often remarked
of the English, that they are of all People, the most
prompt in forgiving Injuries; which, in *private* Life,
is undoubtedly the noblest Virtue in the human Heart.
But, to *private* Life it were better a little more con-
fined; it may be, and it often has been of infinite
detriment

detriment in the Affairs of the Public. After how many glorious Wars has this Nation been duped, by it, into inglorious Peace! Had the Principal Men concern'd in making the Peace of Utrecht been judicially put to death for it, it would not probably have had any ill effect on certain Transactions since that Time. No Man has a greater abhorrence to the shedding of Blood than I have; but that it may be fit, and even *merciful* on some Occasions to do it, the Rules, and *Practice* of the most lenient Governments sufficiently evince; if it be fit that a private Man should suffer Death for *giving* a *Note of Hand* for Ten Pounds, it cannot be otherwise that the *Wretch* who betrays his Country into the loss of as many *Millions*, should be made an example of Rewards and Punishments are Engines, without which no Government can exist. These, you will say, are but common place Observations, and have been made by Thousands: And I say, they deserve the more serious Regard. What every body says must be true. And this Nation severely feels, and long, very long, must feel the cruel Effects of such impunities. But there are many very heinous *Crimes* which in *Law* are not Capital, and some even in the deepest Dye, are subject to no positive Punishment at all. In common Life there are few Men so silly as not to withdraw their Confidence from such as have once *betray'd* it. And in ordinary Matters between Man and Man, this kind of Negative Punishment may suffice to the Purposes of prudent Men; who will seldom repose an absolute Confidence, and never an unnecessary one, in any Man. But in the important Affair of a General Election, the whole People, by the Nature of our Constitution, do necessarily repose the most absolute Trust in their Representatives. And, tho' such *constitutional*, such *faithful* Representatives as Sir ARM—E W—D—SE, and Mr. DE G—Y, may
 M 2 voluntarily

“ acknowledge themselves accountable to their Constituents for every Part of their parliamentary Conduct,” there exists, I believe neither *Law*, nor *Custom*, whereby their Constituents could *oblige* them *against* their Wills, to render up any such account at all. In all Cases where Constituents are dissatisfied with the Parliamentary Conduct of their Representatives, these latter are Subject to no other than the negative Punishment of *being laid aside at the next Election*.

I shall conclude in the words of the *Freeholder*, which I beg all true Friends to Liberty and real Lovers of their Country to bear in mind on the Day of Election.

“ It is not in the Breast of any one Man living to wish a Power invested in *another*, to *seize* his Person, to *rifle* his House and all his *most secret* Papers, and to *imprison* him afterward by Virtue of a Warrant in which he is not so much as *named*: LIBERTY is look’d upon by *all Mankind* as the most invaluable of Blessings, and *we Englishmen* are *envied* by every Nation *under the Sun* for our *Enjoyment* of it: Whoever then attempts, not only to *destroy*, but to *diminish* this inestimable *Birth-right* and *privilege* of a Briton, is an *Enemy* to his COUNTRY, and must give his *Vote* against the *dictates* and *Conviction* of his own Heart.

“ Never may the County of NORFOLK, or any Part of it, be represented by so dangerous a Member!”

COMMON SENSE.

Feb. 15, 1768.

Extract

Extract of a letter from the Island of BARATARIA, to the author of a letter to JOHN BUXTON, Esq; containing a short description of the true characters of SANCHE the chief governor; CALEDON, the principal secretary; Col. PROMISE, lieutenant governor, Sancho's jester, and speaker of the Island.

By RODRIGO, State Physician.

Cum sint

*Quales ex humili magna ad fastigia rerum
Extollit, quoties voluit fortuna jocari.* JUV.

DUBLIN, Printed: LONDON, Reprinted.

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Sancho, our chief governor.

A Plump man, with a merry, round, unstudious looking countenance; a jovial companion, of great festive mirth, preferring even the latter end of a feast, to any part of a fray. A person who cannot arrive at the *heroic Virtues*, should always affect the *social ones*. It is said, indeed, that he is apt to quarrel in his liquor, but that is *easily corrected*. One perfectly regardless of pomp, dignity, or parade, going about scattering his proverbs to common passengers, as he walks the streets. It has been whispered indeed, that he is a person of great *design*, but then I have been told, that his execution is rather with the *pencil*, than the *pen*.

What merry duke, or dutchess, made him a governor, in a frolic, I cannot say, for I hear, that it was not at first seriously intended. If C***** the second of facetious memory, was now monarch of these realms, it might, perhaps, be accounted for,
more

more ways than one ; as *Sancho's* attachment to the S***** line, is sufficiently known ; but his present majesty, God bless him, I hear is no Joker.

He was forced abroad, once, as 'squire to a certain *Don Quixote* in arms, who led him often into so much trouble and peril, in quest of fame, conquest, honour, and such other *romantic Notions*, that 'tis generally believed had that same knight errant but lived to the end of the last glorious campaign, the 'squire would have *begged* his discharge, and have quitted the service. And this appears to be pretty plain, from his conduct immediately after the knight's death ; for his experience in chivalry, had given our poor *Sancho* so cordial an affection for *Peace*, that he heartily concurred, and assisted in every measure requisite to bring one about ; thinking it not too dearly purchased, at the expense of *Fame, Conquest, Honour, and such other romantic Notions*.

He was sent over to us, without any powers to do us good, and such a person, one should imagine, might not have it in his power to do us much mischief. But we must wait the further unfolding of schemes and measures, now commencing ; for Talents sometimes *grow with Office*, as was manifest in the elder *Sancho*.

*Caledon**, principal Secretary to *Sancho*.

A N****h B*****n, and a clandestine negociator in politics ; without fortune, interest, or connection, in *Barataria* ; a person of no distinction, but what he poorly borrows from his family, his office, or the patronage of the N*****rn T**ne, whose clients and emissaries, both he and *Sancho*, are *notoriously known* to be.

* Lord Fr—d—ck C—, mpb—ll.

Colonel *Promiset*†, lieutenant governor, and captain of the band of pensioners, in *Barataria*.

This person's real name has been swallowed up in that appellation, time *out of mind*. For his easy temper, and great good nature, lead him into more promises than he is able to fulfill; and he is often censured for breach of Faith, by those who are apt to mistake the unguarded flowings of his good will for the studied arts of a courtier.

He is at present considered as a probationer, by his Country, as he has lately concurred in proposing some beneficial laws to our supreme rulers, as one for limiting the duration of our senates, &c. which *looks well*; and has also been the founder of a Society, in this metropolis, styled the *Constitution Club*, which *sounds well*.

Who are the true friends to the constitution of our island? alas! few in number, and fewer still in powers and activity for its service. An useful patriot should be endowed with sense and spirit both; for zeal without knowledge, may do us more harm than good, and the reverse of the character can do us no good at all.

But should concord, so devoutly to be wished for, as most critically necessary at this time, be once established among the Friends of Liberty in this island, the murmurs of a people, under such a conduct, would make the oppressors *tremble*, under the *Shelter* of a THRONE; and a nation can never be enslaved, without its *own Consent*; for death, or freedom, will ever be the generous alternative of the brave. I call not out for the *Sword*, but for the *Shield*.

† Right Hon. J——n P——nby, Esq; speaker of the H. of C. His lady is sister to lady W——lp——le, of W——lt——rt——n in Norfolk.

By

By the next packet I shall furnish you with a particular detail of the chains that appear to be forging for *your* country, and which are *first* to be fitted on the *Baratarians*. In the mean time, farewell, and believe me to be,

Dear Sir,

Your sincere and affectionate friend,

R O D O R I G O.

Barataria, Jan. 9. 1768.

To the ELECTORS of the COUNTY of NORFOLK.

TH E Agents employed by certain Gentlemen, to solicit their Interest against the ensuing election, have, in order to remove some objections they met with, pretended that the Gentlemen have been misrepresented; though I have seen no such misrepresentation in this laudable contest, as those Gentlemen have given us under their own hands. I also find that their Agents make some distinction, and think, that both the Gentlemen are not liable to the objection, of voting to postpone the Resolution upon General Warrants.—But were they not both present in the house when that resolution was proposed? And did they not both know when the Debate about it was to be resumed? And was it not a resolution, calculated purely to secure the Persons and Property of the People of Great Britain, from being seized and rifled at the arbitrary will and pleasure of Men in Power? Whatever political reasons therefore, one Gentleman might have for being absent from——on the 17th of Feb. 1764, where his duty to the public required his attendance, to have given his vote for carrying the Resolution, which had been proposed three days before, his absence was certainly deserting the Cause of Liberty,
on

on that most important occasion. But the gentleman has not only thus deserted the cause of Liberty, but he has also given us reason, sufficient reason, to conclude, that if he had been at that time present in the house, he would have been so far from serving his Country, that on the contrary, he would have joined with the majority, in postponing the question upon General Warrants, by adding one vote more to the 234, even as he hath now joined with his Colleague, in saying and unsaying in print.—First asserting, or declaring in the most plain and positive terms, *Norwich Mercury*, Oct. 31, That no question upon the Legality or Illegality of General Warrants, was ever moved in the House. And in *Norwich Mercury*, Nov. 14, clearly acknowledging that such question had been there moved; by pretending, that their advertisement had not been rightly understood, and that whatever question might be proposed on the 14th of February, 1764, the Legality or Illegality of General Warrants, was not the point in debate on that day; and then owning that the same point was debated: by giving this reason for the question being postponed, it was thought, that this would be more regularly determined in the courts of Law, where it was then depending: and by the words immediately following, informing, or assuring us, that if he had been in the House, he would have voted as the 234 did, (if he voted according to his own declared opinion, as we must suppose he would) by adding, and where only, in our opinion, it would be properly decided.—And as the postponing that most important Resolution, may justly be accounted supporting, as far as they could, the Measures which occasioned it, do they not in effect acknowledge, that themselves, with all who voted to postpone the Question upon General Warrants, are Enemies to

their Country, in the following paragraph? The truth of which the public are able to decide. 'It is now, and always has been our constant and firm opinion, that no Justice of Peace, Secretary of State, or any other Magistrate, can in any Case whatever, make use of General Warrants, they being fundamentally, and constitutionally, illegal; nor have we heard of any ——— in either House of ———, who has been so much an enemy to his country, as to support measures so unjustifiable in themselves, and so destructive to our laws and liberties.'

They have also, with extraordinary assurance, appealed to the common sense of every Gentleman, whether such a question in a free country could be debated. Norwich Mercury, October, 31. When at the same time, they knew it had engaged the attention of ——— two days; and was at last thrown out of the House, or postponed, by 234 voices, (such was the weight and influence of power) against 220, true and real friends to the sacred Cause of Liberty, and to the rights and safety of their fellow subjects. The public can easily make the inferences. — Are not the above contradictions enough to sicken every Elector, who hath been unadvisedly drawn to side with them, and clearly convince them of their error? But surely the man who hath knowingly approved and espoused the interest, and will resolutely support the re-election of them, who deserted the cause of Liberty, must himself be esteemed an Enemy to Liberty, without the least regard to any kind of pretences to the contrary: For where is the mighty difference? One voted, and his Colleague would have voted, to deprive me of a firmer and better security for my person and property, and the other voting to put both my person and property again into the same hands? These things ought

ought to be duly weighed by every Elector, and will undoubtedly be properly attended to by the True Friends to Liberty.

To the Author of the Epigram in the Norwich Mercury of January 9, ending with the following Line in Favour of an old Member.

“ As a Soldier profess’d goes before a Recruit.”

E P I G R A M.

Old Soldiers who Desert their Country’s Cause
And Fight against its Freedom and its Laws,
No Corps admit to take their Post again,
But young Recruits become the Front-Rank Men.

Swaffham, Jan. 9, 1768.

MILES.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

IT having been industriously reported, that we have declined the honour of being Candidates, at the next General Election of Representatives in Parliament for the County of Norfolk, we take this Opportunity of assuring you that such Report is entirely groundless; that we shall ever esteem the representing you in Parliament as the highest honor that can be conferred upon us; that, should we be so happy as to succeed, our Constituents may depend upon our paying the most disinterested Attention to our duty in Parliament, and steadily pursuing every measure which may tend to the good of our Country in general, and the Welfare of this opulent and trading County in particular. We beg leave also, at the same time, to return you our sincerest Thanks, for the Encouragement we have met with on our Canvass, greatly exceeding our most sanguine Expectations;

and to request the further favour of your Countenance and Support on the Day of Election with that independent Spirit you have already exerted on our behalf, and which has giving the most pleasing Prospect of Success to

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful

And most devoted

Humble Servants,

Feb. 18, 1768.

EDWARD ASTLEY,
WENMAN COKE.

To the Freeholders of the County of NORFOLK.

WHEREAS by an Act of Parliament made in the 18th Year of the Reign of his late Majesty King GEORGE the Second, It is Enacted, That no Person shall vote for electing a Knight of the Shire to serve in Parliament, in respect of any Messuages, Lands and Tenements, which have not been charged or assessed towards some Aid granted by a Land Tax, twelve Calender Months, next before such Election :

And whereas by an Act of Parliament in the 3d Year of his present Majesty, It is enacted, That no Person shall vote for electing any Knight of the Shire, in respect of any Annuity or Rent Charge issuing out of any Freehold Estate, unless entered twelve Months before the Election with the Clerk of the Peace, except where such Annuity or Rent Charge shall come by Descent, Marriage, Devise, or Representation to a Church : And it is enacted, That where such Annuity or Rent Charge in the Cases aforesaid, come to any Person within the twelve Months, then it shall not be lawful for such Person to vote, unless a Memorial of the Grant of such Annuity or Rent Charge shall be registered with the Clerk of the Peace, before the Day of such Election :

NOTICE

NOTICE is therefore hereby given, at the united Direction of the Candidates for the County of Norfolk, That such Freeholders (whose Estates are not so charged or assessed to the Land Tax, or whose Annuities or Rent Charges shall not be registered pursuant to the said Acts) will not be admitted to poll at the next General Election of Knights of the Shire for the said County.

March 5, 1768.

A. WODEHOUSE,
EDWARD ASTLEY,
THOMAS DE GREY,
WENMAN COKE.

THE CLERK of the PEACE of the County of Norfolk, hereby gives Notice, that the CANDIDATES for the said County, are respectively required to deliver to each other in the Grand Jury Chamber on the Castle Hill, on Saturday the 12th Day of this Inst. March, at Eleven o'Clock in the Forenoon, Lists of the several Freeholders of the said County, whose Estates are not assessed to the Land Tax, that such Freeholders not assessed may be prevented, as far as may be, by the respective Candidates and their Friends from going to the ELECTION.

P. FINCH, Clerk of the Peace.

March 5,

SIR EDWARD ASTLEY and Mr. COKE beg that the Gentlemen of the County of Norfolk in their interest, will favour them with their Company at the White Swan in Norwich, on Wednesday next at Twelve o'Clock; when Proposals for conducting, accommodating, and polling the Freeholders, will be laid before them for their consideration.

March 12, 1768.

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BY all the CANDIDATES for the County of Norfolk, that every Freeholder before he polls, is to take the following Oath, therefore he is desired to peruse the same, and to come prepared to set forth the Particulars of which his Freehold consists.

The OATH, viz.

You shall swear, or being one of the People called Quakers, you shall solemnly affirm, That you are a Freeholder in the County of Norfolk, and have a Freehold Estate consisting of _____ specifying the nature of such Freehold Estate, whether Messuages, Land, Rent, Tythe, or what else; and if such Freehold Estate consists in Messuages, Lands or Tythes, then specifying in whose occupation the same are; and if in Rents, then specifying the Names of the Owners or Possessors of the Lands or Tenements out of which such Rent is issuing, or of some or one of them, lying or being at _____ in the County of Norfolk, of the clear yearly value of Forty Shillings, over and above all rent and charges payable out of, or in respect of the same, and that you have been in the actual Possession, or Receipt of the Rent and Profits thereof, for your own Use, above twelve Kalendar Months, or that the same came to you within the time aforesaid by Descent, Marriage, Marriage Settlements, Devise, or Promotion to a Benefice in a Church, or by Promotion to an Office; and that such Freehold Estate has not been granted or made to you fraudulently, on purpose to qualify you to give your Vote, and that the Place of your abode is at _____ in _____ and that you are Twenty One Years of Age as you believe, and that you have not been polled before at this Election.

March 12, 1768.

To

March 15, 1768.

NORFOLK, } **T**HE SHERIFF of the County of
 (to wit) } Norfolk, having received his
 Majesty's Writ for electing two Knights to serve
 in the Parliament to be holden at Westminster, on
 the tenth Day of May next, for the said County
 of Norfolk, doth hereby give Notice to all whom
 it may concern, that the said ELECTION will be be-
 gun to be made at the next County Court to be holden
 for the said County, on Wednesday the 23d Day of
 March Instant, at the Castle of Norwich, in the said
 County, at the Shirehouse there at Eight o'Clock in
 the Morning.

WILLIAM WOODLEY, Esq; Sheriff.

To the Printer of the St. J. CHRONICLE.

S I R,

BY inserting the underwritten Message of Com-
 pliments to Mr. Wilkes in your next Paper, you will
 oblige your constant Correspondent,

A NORFOLK FREEHOLDER.

THE Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of
 the County of Norfolk, present their most re-
 spectful Compliments to JOHN WILKES, Esq;
 one of the || Candidates for the City of London, and
 as they have always approved of his Conduct in Par-
 liament, will be highly obliged to him to honour
 them with his Presence at their Election of Repre-
 sentatives, on Wednesday next, where he will per-
 ceive, that the true Spirit of Liberty, and an utter
 Detestation of despotic Principles, will prevail over
 the Enemies of this Country, and Friends to Gene-
 ral Warrants.

Norwich, March 16, 1768.

|| Mr. Wilkes lost his Election for London, and immediately
 declared himself a Candidate for the County of Middlesex;
 he was chose by a great majority on Monday, March 28, 1768.

THE FREEHOLDERS of this County, are desired to take Notice that agreeable to the late Act of Parliament, the County is allotted to Fifteen BOOTHs or POLLING-PLACES, and that each Freeholder is to give his Vote, in the Hundred in which his freehold lies, and at the BOOTH where he will see the Name of his Hundred on a Painted Board. And all COPYHOLDERS are cautioned not to presume to give their Votes, under pain of suffering the Penalties prescribed by the Law in such Case.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

IF our Conduct in the last Parliament has merited your Approbation, if we have acted with Spirit and Independency, and supported your Honour and our own with Firmness and Integrity; then let us request the Favour of your Votes and Interests on Wednesday next, on the Castle Hill at Norwich, there alone it can be determined, whether we are objects worthy of your Choice; and we trust to the Uprightness of our Intentions, that we shall again have the Honour of representing this great Commercial County.

As the Election comes on sooner than was expected, and at an unfavourable Time of the Year, we have endeavoured to remedy this Inconvenience, by assuring our Friends, they will find in the following principal Houses (and many others) every accommodation both for themselves and Horses, which the City of Norwich can afford.

We are GENTLEMEN,

Your most obliged,

And most faithful humble Servants,

NORWICH, ARMINE WODEHOUSE,
March 17, 1768, THO. DE GREY.

KING'S HEAD, in the Market.

MAID'S HEAD Tavern, Tombland.

BEAR, STÁR, LAMB, and WHITE HEART, in the Market.

CROWN, near St Stephen's Gate, London Road.

RED LION, in Red Lion Lane,

WHITE LION, in White Lion Lane.

WHEAT SHEAF, in Bedlam-street.

Wool-Pocket, and CURRIER'S ARMS, in St. Giles's Broad-street.

CROWN, and KING'S HEAD, in St. Benedict's. The DUKE'S PALACE.

Mrs. SKIPPERS, the Little Bell, THATCHED HOUSE, and ROSE Taverns.

The WOOL-POCKET, St George's at Colgate.

The BLACK FRIARS, and

The UNICORN, WOOL-POCKET, and WHITE-LION, in St Martin's at Oak.

The General TOWNSHEND, in St. Augustine's.

RED LION and WHITE LION, near Magdalen-Gates.

JOLLY FARMERS, St. Martin's at Palace.

The WOOL POCKET and CASTLE, Timberhill.

* * * And above 120 other Houses with Beds and Stabling.

N O R F O L K

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Gentlemen in the Interest of Sir EDWARD ASTLEY and Mr. COKE, as reside out of the County of Norfolk, and who purpose to honor them with their Appearance on the Day of Election: That for their Ease and Accomodation in their Journey, the following Houses are taken Care of to receive them, viz.

The Pye at Harleston.

Three Tuns, at Bungay.

The King's Head at Difs, and Cook's at Scole Inn

O

NOR-

N O R F O L K NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

BY Order of all the CANDIDATES for the County of Norfolk, That they desire, and have promised, that no Person by their privity or Consent, shall appear on or about the Castle Hill during the Time of Election, armed with Staves, except one Hundred for each Candidate, distinguished or painted with the Colours fixed on by each Candidate, and they desire their Friends will use their Endeavours to have their Conduct observed.

REASONS

FOR NOT

VOTING for Sir EDWARD ASTLEY
and Mr. COKE.

CONTRE REASONS

FOR

VOTING for Sir EDWARD ASTLEY
and Mr. COKE.

R E A S O N S

For NOT voting for Sir EDWARD ASTLEY
and Mr. COKE.

Supposed to be wrote by that celebrated Genius and
Eminent Lawyer, who distinguished himself on
the Day of Nomination, October 8, 1767; by
assuring the Gentlemen and Freeholders of the
County of NORFOLK, that the OLD Mem-
bers, whom he recommended, as TRUE Friends
of LIBERTY, did NOT vote against
GENERAL WARRANTS.

I.

BECAUSE I do not think it for the Interest of
this great and commercial County, that the joint A-
bilities of Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke, should
be employed in its Service, in preference to the
joint Abilities of Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De
Grey.

II.

Because whatever professions Gentlemen may make
of their Revolution Principles; it seems to me much
more dangerous to our Liberties, to entrust them to
a Man who can make an improper Use of a Press-
gang, than to choose those who have falsly been call-
ed Friends of General Warrants, which never were,
and never can be looked upon as legal.

III. Be-

C O N T R E R E A S O N S

F O R voting for Sir EDWARD ASTLEY
and Mr. COKE.

Supposed to be wrote by the Author of the Papers
signed A F R E E H O L D E R, and other
Pieces during the Contest, who was in the Inte-
rest of Sir EDWARD ASTLEY and
Mr. COKE, and who particularly recommend-
ed Mr. COKE as a T R U E F R I E N D of
L I B E R T Y, because he D I D vote against
G E N E R A L W A R R A N T S.

I.

B E C A U S E I do think it for the Interest of this
great and commercial County, that the joint Abilities
of Sir Edward Astley and Mr. Coke, should be em-
ployed in its service, in preference to those of Sir
Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey: They are
independent Country Gentlemen, and supposing their
Abilities equal, which few will deny, their steadiness
may be relied on, and they may be consulted with-
out danger of an A F F R O N T, and applied to with-
out being exposed to an I N S U L T.

II.

B e c a u s e a P r e s s - g a n g is not so dangerous to our
Liberties as a General Warrant: the latter being a
Sweeping Warrant against all Persons of all Deno-
minations; and because a Press Warrant is not in-
consistent with, or repugnant to the known Laws of
the Land, and has been proved so by Judge Forster
in his Reports; a man of most inflexible Integrity,
a warm and spirited Advocate for Liberty, and
almost as great a Lawyer as the supposed Author of
the Reasons. Because I believe Sir Edward Astley
as much detests an improper use of a Press Warrant,

REASONS for NOT voting, &c.

CONTRARY REASONS

FOR voting for EDWARD ASTLEY
and Mr. COKE.

supported to be written by the Author of the Papers
inserted in the FREEMAN, and other
Papers during the Contest, who was in the Inter-
view of Mr. EDWARD ASTLEY, and
Mr. COKE, and who particularly recommended

III.

Because the Man who could seize by Force on the
Estate of the last expiring helpless Representative of
the L—— Family, shews no great Regard to the
Ties of Honour, Friendship, Humanity or Justice.

BECAUSE I do think it for the Interest of this
great and commercial County, that the joint Abilities
of Sir Edward Ashley and Mr. Coke, should be em-
ployed in its service, in preference to those of Sir
Armistead Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey: They are
Independent County Gentlemen, and supposing their
Abilities equal, which few will deny, their steadiness
may be relied on, and they may be consulted with-
out danger of an Affront; and applied to with-
out being exposed to an Insult.

IV.

Because I think a Derbyshire Gentleman, of no su-
perior abilities, not a proper Representative for the
County of Norfolk.

Secondly, Warrant against all Point Warrant is not in-
tentions; and because a Point Warrant is not in-
consistent with, or repugnant to the known laws of
the Land, and has been proved to be Judge Foster
in his Reports; a man of inflexible Integrity.

V.

Because I think those Gentlemen introduced them-
selves to the County with no favourable Impressions
as to their Veracity, when they advertised, that they
were nominated by the Majority, a Point certainly
false.

CONTRE REASONS for VOTING, &c.

as Sir Armine Wodehouse or Mr. De Grey; and because the two latter were not falsely called "Friends of General Warrants;" the one voting, the other speaking in Favor of them; and if they were never looked upon as legal, why did they do either? And, Because Gentlemen professing Revolution Principles, are in my Opinion, the only Gentlemen that can Save this Nation in any Time of future Danger and Distress.

III.

Because I believe Sir Edward Aftley incapable of any Act inconsistent with Honor, Friendship, Humanity and Justice: And, Because I believe him to be a Man of so much Honor, as to resent, properly, any Impertinence from the Supposed Author of the Reasons, had he not shewn himself so often callous to all Sentiment and Character of a Gentleman, and so often pocketed Affronts, which his malicious Heart, and his envenom'd Tongue has brought upon him: And, Because the late Mr. J——y's Will, and the late Mr. M——ll's Publication so little recommend the Author of the Reasons to Scrutinize into Family Affairs, and must ever do it, as long as the Names of Bayfield, J——y, and M——ll, are had in Remembrance.

IV.

Because I think the Heir of Holkham, tho' he has an Estate in Derbyshire, is a proper Representative for the County of Norfolk: and because I think he has shewn in Parliament, equal abilities to the Old Members, and Superior Integrity, in voting against those horrid Engines of Oppression, General Warrants.

V.

Because they advertised no more than what was certainly true: They had a Majority, and the Event has proved it; and will to all unprejudiced and honest Reasoners as long as the Numbers 5587 are held Superior to the Numbers 5434.

REASONS for NOT voting, &c.

VI.

Because Sir Edward Afley acted ungenerously in trying to engage Votes through the County, at the very Time, when he, or his Friends, were by a publick Advertisement, desiring the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, not to engage themselves, and when a General Meeting was called.

VII.

Because I think Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey have behaved with Honour, and the Opposition to them has been formed on the Principles of private Pique, Malice, Envy, Revenge and Disappointment.

VIII.

Because I think it much more clear from their whole Behaviour, that Sir Edward Afley and Mr. Coke do not act for themselves, and are nominated by Sir W—— H—— and L—— B——, than that Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey are nominated by Lord T——.

IX. Be-

CONTRE REASONS for VOTING, &c.

VI.

Because Sir Edward Aftley did not act in an ungenerous Manner in trying to engage Votes; and which if true, is equally true of the Old Members, who were not only soliciting Votes publicly at Swaffham Races, in September, but were known to be then actually joined in Interest together, previous to the Nomination, and previous to the Declaration of Mr. Coke, all Reports to the contrary notwithstanding.

VII.

Because I am one of a Majority in this County, who do not think that Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey have behaved with so much Honor, or so proper a Regard to the Welfare of their Constituents, and to the Rights and Liberties of the People. And, Because I believe the Opposition to them arises entirely from a general Disapprobation of their Conduct in Parliament, and their apparent attachment to Arbitrary Men, and Arbitrary Measures; and not from any private Pique, Malice, Envy, Revenge or Disappointment whatever: And, Because I believe if the Opposition had arose from those Principles, the Author of the Reasons would have been in the Interest of the New Candidates.

VIII.

Because it is clear to Demonstration, that Mr. De Grey does not act from himself, but is the meer Substitute of Lord T——, set up now and to be dropped hereafter, as the future Interest of Mr. T—— may require, whose Seat alone he is keeping during his Minority, and tho' so stiff and stately, dances as the Wire moves at R——m. And, Because his Lordship in the second Place, recommended Sir Armine Wodehouse, notwithstanding his Publick and Private Declaration, that "If he
" lived to be a Peer, and attempted to concern him-
" self

REASONS for NOT voting, &c.

IX.

Because I can never excuse Sir Edward Aftley, for offering to join Sir Armine Wodehouse, which he knows he did on the 8th of October, if he really thought Sir Armine so much an Enemy to Liberty as he has pretended.

These are my Reasons. I for my Part will act up to them.

I am, &c.

10 JY 63

A FREEHOLDER.

CONTRE REASONS for VOTING, &c.

“ self in the Election of a Commoner, he sincerely
“ wished he might be p-f-d upon in every Village
“ he passed through.” And, Because I look upon
Lord Buckingham and Sir William Harbord, to be
Men of Honor, and Sir Edward Aftley and Mr.
Coke to be above the Influence of a Scotch Minis-
ter, or any of his fervile Adherents.

IX.

Because I can readily excuse Sir Edward Aftley,
who had no Colleague previous to the Nomination,
in preferring rather to join Sir Armine Wodehouse
than Mr. De Grey, (who also offered to join Sir
Edward and was refused) as being, perhaps, the
least obnoxious of the two: and the general Concern
expressed by all Ranks of People (except Militia
Officers) upon the Disappointment of Sir Armine
and Mr. Coke, has sufficiently proved that the
Sense of the County was with Sir Edward in that
offer.

These (with many better) were my Reasons.
I, for my Part, did act up to them: and I, (not You)
Sir, am

THE FREEHOLDER.

CONTRARY REASONS TO VOTING

...in the Election of a Commander, he sincerely
wished to see the best man elected, and he
...And because I look upon
...and Sir William Ashurst, as the
...and Sir Edward Ashley and Sir
Coke to be above the influence of a Scotch Man
...or any of his family's Advantages.

IX.

Because I can testify to the good character of
...who had no College, and who was
...to join Sir Anthony Ashley
...than Mr. De Grey, who also offered to join Sir
Edward and was rejected as being, perhaps, the
least objectionable of the two, and the general Consensus
expressed by all Ranks of People (except William
Oggers) upon the Disappointment of Sir Anthony
and Mr. Coke, has sufficiently proved that the
Sense of the County was with Sir Edward in that
affair.

16 JY 63

THE FREEHOLD



Account of the Election.



WEDNESDAY, MARCH 23, 1768.

THE High Sheriff, William Woodley, Esq; of Eccles, and the several Candidates being assembled in the Shire House upon the Castle Hill, attended by the principal Gentlemen of the County, Proclamation was made, the usual Oaths taken, his Majesty's Writ to the High Sheriff read, and every other Form complied with, as required by Act of Parliament, previous to a General Election for Members to represent a County.

About eleven o'clock in the Morning, the Sheriff's Clerks being all duly sworn, began to take the Poll in fifteen Booths, or rather fifteen Boxes, distinct and separate from each other, in two large Booths built upon the Occasion. Every Freeholder was obliged to poll in the Box destined to the Hundred in which his Freehold lay, and the name of the Hundred was painted in Capitals over it. Two Hundreds next adjoining to each other were polled in general at the same Box.

The Election passed with as few Altercations and as much Tranquillity, as the nature of an Election for so large a County could admit of, and without those violent Animosities that particularly distinguished the publick Contest in 1734. The Freeholders voted in a quiet, and far from an unruly Manner; some of the Gentlemen who conducted them (blush

Education!) were occasionally troublesome, and the High Sheriff remained in the Shire House, sitting in the County Court, assisted by Council*, to hear Complaints, decide Disputes, and to preserve, as much as possible, Peace and good Temper between the contending Parties.

At nine o'clock in the Evening the Poll was closed, and the High Sheriff proposed to the Candidates to have the Books sealed up with their own Seals, and the numbers to be examined the next Morning; which being agreed to, he adjourned the Court for that Evening.

Thursday, March 24, 1768.

The High Sheriff and Candidates being met, the Poll Books were opened, and carefully examined. This Business took up the whole of the Day, and it was near seven o'clock in the Evening before the Numbers were declared, which were as follow.

Sir Edward Aftley, Bart. 2977

Thomas De Grey, Esq; 2754

Sir Armine Wodehouse, Bart. 2680

Wenman Coke, Esq; 2610

Upon which the High Sheriff returned the two former as duly elected to represent this County in Parliament.

Tellers for Sir Edward Aftley.

Harbord Harbord, Esq; Member for Norwich.

Richard Milles, Esq; Member for Canterbury.

George Chad, Esq;

Tellers for Wenman Coke, Esq;

The Hon. Henry Hobart.

—— Joddrell, Esq;

Edward Hase, Esq;

Norfolk

* Mr. Maddox and Mr. Chad.

Norfolk Poll, March 23, 1768.

As divided into the several Hundreds.

Wode. DeGrey Aftley Coke

Clavering, Loddon, Henstead	184	180	189	172
Borough of Lynn, and Freebridge, Lynn — — —	203	224	261	252
Yarmouth, East and West Flegg	324	303	308	269
Forehoe and Humbleyard — —	226	196	86	79
Taverham, Blofield and Walsham	116	110	185	168
Tunstead and Happing — —	146	145	158	125
North and South Erpingham —	96	108	236	206
Holt and Eynsford — —	112	135	323	283
North Greenhoe, Smithdon, and Brothercros — —	125	156	224	213
Launditch and Clackclofe —	186	198	311	266
Gallow and Mitford — —	187	198	142	110
Earsham and Depwade — —	172	155	214	191
Difs and Guiltcros — —	153	145	144	131
Thetford, Shropham, and Wayland	276	292	109	84
South Greenhoe, and Grimshoe —	174	209	87	61
	2680	2754	2977	2610

The numbers, as calculated to shew the several differences between each of the respective Candidates, are as follow :

Sir Edw. Aftley above Sir Armine Wodehouse	297
above Mr. De Grey	223
Mr. De Grey above Sir Armine Wodehouse	74
above Mr. Coke	145
Sir Armine Wodehouse above Mr. Coke	71
Sir Edward Aftley and Mr. Coke united	5587
Sir A. Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey united	5434

Majority in favour of the former 153

This last Calculation seems best to determine the Sense of the County in general.

Sir Edward Affley and Mr. De Grey were immediately chaired, and were carried from the Shire House down into the City of Norwich, and passed thro' the Market Place, where the former was received with loud Acclamations in every part of it; the latter with repeated Hisses.

I should perhaps be accused of Partiality, was I to pass over in Silence the much admired Speeches of Sir William Browne, M. D. previous to the Poll, and of Mr. Green of Elsing at the Close of it. They were greatly and universally applauded, and the speeches particularly distinguish'd. Sir William shone in all that flow of true Harveian Eloquence, which he but two days before display'd at the Election at Lynn: he spoke there, and recommended Sir John Turner, whom he had formerly celebrated with equal warmth and Spirit when opposed by Mr. Folkes in 1747. Ever consistent with himself, he now espoused and recommended the good Patriot Family of Kimberly, with all that animated Expression and lively Ardor that had marked his Friendship for Sir Robert Walpole in the Contest of 1734. He loved his Country, and his Friend, for which Reason at Lynn he gave a single Vote for Sir John Turner against Mr. Walpole: above all, he was passionately fond of and devoted to the Cause of * Liberty, for which Reason he gave his Vote in the County for Sir Armine Wodehouse and Mr. De Grey, who with Sir John Turner so bravely and steadily supported that glorious cause, by joining and abetting

* See the Monument erected by him in St. Margaret's Church-Yard in Lynn to the memory of Joseph Sparkes: over it the Cap of Liberty.

abetting the illustrious abettors of, and executioners of ——— GENERAL WARRANTS. The whole County agreed that Sir William had excellent Lungs at fourscore years of Age.

Mr. Green, the other admired speaker, reserved his Eloquence, *pour la bonne bouche*, to the Close of the Poll: His words were strong and nervous; but whether his subject warmed him rather, and inflamed the natural Impetuosity of his Temper; or his delicate Feelings for his Friend, or his tender Feelings for his Toe; some sudden Twinge, or some passionate hasty Intruding Idea; whether one or all of these Causes conspired together to unhinge his Chain of Argument and Reason is uncertain, but he all at once, to the surprize of every Body, lost himself and his Subject, and broke out into personal Reflections upon Sir Edward Astley, for which being called to Order, he was obliged to make a public Submission. This unforeseen Fatality deprived his transported Audience of the Remainder of his Speech, and damp'd their Spirits exceedingly, for their Expectations were much raised and wound up, and they devour'd every word he utter'd. The greatest Parts cannot secure us from untoward Chances and Occurrences. It was strongly exemplified on this Occasion, and it was afterwards ludicrously said, "that Mr. Green had ended before he began."

This Gentleman, like Sir William Browne, his Brother Orator, was ever remarkable for his Consistency of Conduct. Not many years ago he took off his Wig in a sultry Day on the Bowling-Green at Dereham, and holding it in his Hand, address'd himself to Sir Armine Wodehouse and Lord Townshend, at that time joint Representatives for Norfolk; "Townshend, says he, you are a shining Fellow: Wodehouse, you are a shining Fellow
"too;

“ too; but I’ll burn this Wig before I’ll ever give
“ a Vote for either of you.”

An Assembly for the Ladies concluded the whole,
and the next Day the County separated on their
Return home.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the
County of Norfolk

GENTLEMEN,

I RETURN you my most sincere Thanks for the
great Honour you have done me, in electing me
one of your Representatives in Parliament. Give
me leave to assure you, that I shall always retain the
most grateful Remembrance of that very kind and
ready Assistance with which my Friends have ho-
noured me throughout the whole of this Contest; and
that I will in my Parliamentary Conduct, exert my
utmost Endeavours to discharge this important Trust
reposed in me, with Diligence and Fidelity.

I am, GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful,

Norwich, and most obliged humble servant,
March 24, 1768. EDWARD ASTLEY.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

THOUGH ambitious to be distinguished by
your Choice, it has been my Misfortune, not-
withstanding the Situation my Ancestors have long
held, and which my Posterity must one day inherit
in this County, to be so little known to you as scarce-
ly to give me reason to expect the very flattering
Support

Support with which you have been pleased to honor me. Permit me to assure you, that to merit and cultivate your Friendship, and to embrace every Opportunity of expressing the Gratitude to which you have the strongest Claim, will ever be the study of

GENTLEMEN,

Your most faithful,
And most obedient humble Servant,
WENMAN COKE.

Norwich,
March 24, 1768.

SIR ARMINE WODEHOUSE returns his sincere and most grateful Acknowledgements to the Gentlemen, Clergy and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk, Who so warmly and generously appeared in the Support of his Interest at the late Election.

He flatter'd himself that his public Conduct would have been honour'd with the continued Approbation of his Country.

He retires with the conscious Satisfaction of having acted throughout his Life with an uniform Integrity and Independence.

Kimberly, March 28, 1768.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders, of the
County of Norfolk.

GENTLEMEN,

I AM fully sensible of the Honour which you have done me, in again appointing me to represent you in Parliament. Give me leave to return you my sincere and grateful Acknowledgements, for this repeated Instance of your confidence; and to assure you, that I will endeavour to discharge this important

tant Trust with the utmost Zeal, and with the strictest Attention to all my Constituents, and to the general Interest of the County.

I am, GENTLEMEN.

Your most obliged, and most
Norwich, faithful humble Servant
March 25th. THOMAS DE GREY.

To the Gentlemen, Clergy, and Freeholders of the County of Norfolk, in the Interest of Mr. de Grey.

GENTLEMEN,

PERMIT me to return you my most cordial Thanks for the favourable Opinion which you have entertained of me, and the Firmness with which you have supported it. I now congratulate you on the Tranquillity which will be restored, after the Fatigues of a contested Election, supported by you with so much Chearfulness.

At the same Time I cannot help expressing my particular Regard for my Friend with whom I have been connected during this long Contest, and whose generous Conduct through the whole Course of it, I shall ever remember with the highest Esteem and Regard.

I verily believe, that there is not a Name upon my Poll, which is the effect of a Promise or a Threat; and I flatter myself that I have obtained, what I most ardently wished,——the Voices of a free and disinterested People.

I am, GENTLEMEN.

Your most obliged,
Norwich, most faithful humble Servant,
March 25, 1768. THOMAS DE GREY.

It has a good deal puzzled People in general to find out a Reason for this second and particular Address of Mr. De Grey. Sir Edward Affley, the other successful Candidate, returns his Thanks and Acknowledgements to the County in *General*: Mr. Coke in the most modest, and at the same time manly Manner, returns his Thanks, tho' disappointed of his Election, to the Freeholders in *General*; Sir Armine Wodehouse does the same. Whom can Mr. De Grey mean by the Freeholders in *the Interest of Mr De Grey*, when he was (or at least was understood to be) a *Joint* Candidate with Sir Armine Wodehouse? He could not surely mean, what has been idly suggested, Militia Officers, and that his Advertisement was thrown out to the Militia Gentlemen *only*: they indeed supported him with Firmness, but so did his other Friends, nor could the vain Idea that the County of Norfolk was to be carried by Militia officers alone, ever enter into the Head of a Man of Mr. De Grey's Experience and Knowledge of Mankind: they did their utmost it is certain, and owing their Institution to Principles of Liberty, and a more than ordinary anxiety for the *Defence* of the *Constitution*, they were more particularly called upon to *Unite* in the support of a Candidate who *Vindicated* the use of GENERAL WARRANTS.

There was a || Regiment in the *Army* in the time of King James the II. who in the Presence of the King himself laid down their Arms to a man rather than support him in tyrannical, illegal, and unconstitutional measures of Government: and shall it be said that the inferior nod of a minister, a * Scotch minister too! shall influence the Constitutional Friends

Q
|| The 12th Regiment of Foot.

* "The following Toast is drank every night in most polite Companies about Town: May the Light of Liberty never be put out by a Scotch Extinguisher."

London April 2, 1768.

Friends of Liberty to take up Arms and to unite in defence of arbitrary men and oppressors of the People? It cannot, must not be said; for if it could, your wrongheaded, comical, obstinate Folks in the Country might perversely infer from it, *that the Army is more to be depended upon in time of Danger, and in an attack upon the Liberty of the subject, than the Militia*, which according to Euclid's method of Reasoning is absurd. *Quod est absurdum*, and so ends the Problem.

The last Paragraph is very extraordinary indeed, but of a Piece with former Advertisements.

That "He verily believes there is not a name upon his Poll which was the Effect of a Promise or a Threat." This may be his Belief for ought I know, but then it must be founded upon that strong Argument of Faith, *Credo quia impossibile est*. What no Tenants, Sir, threatened to be turned out next Michaelmas, and their Farms advertised immediately, if they did not vote for Mr. De Grey!

"I flatter myself that I have obtained what I most ardently wished."—That I believe no Body will deny, and the Dash properly concludes the Sentence. "The Voice of a free and a disinterested People," the words which follow, are in general considered, and not improbably they were meant so, as merely expletive; for if the Voice of a free and a disinterested People had determined the Election, without saying more, Sir Armine and Mr. Coke had bid as fair for a Majority as Mr. De Grey.

His Behaviour during the Poll on many occasions was haughty and presuming, and of a piece with that imperious Conduct which displayed itself on the Day of Nomination, when he hurled Defiance in the Face of his Electors. He was by no means

"The

“ The meek De Grey,
 “ Whose gentle Carriage steals all Hearts away.”

No: he was strangely misrepresented in those lines: the fiery Knight shone forth in him abundantly, and his natural Presumption was increased by a consciousness of his own Situation, which as a Candidate was such as rendered a proper return to his over-bearing Deportment and insulting Language indelicate, lest it should be supposed to arise from Party. His ungarded Impetuosity carried him beyond all Bounds of Decency, so as not to keep measures with his Brother Candidates, whose Hands like his own were tied up, and so were obliged to hear and to bear with every Thing; for this indeed he was treated with Contempt by his own Friends, and on another Occasion would have been very severely handled by his Enemies, who were now alone restrained, from that Principle of Delicacy just mentioned, and who wanted neither Inclination nor Spirit to hurl back his Defiance in his Teeth; and this he knew full well, but Pride and Conceit ever bring their Owners into Disgrace.

Servetur ad imum
 Qualis ab Incæpto processerit.——

Mr. Coke, it is said, on the Declaration of the Members, wished Mr. De Grey Joy of his Election with much Politeness, at the same Time assuring him “ That Seven Years hence, if he was “ alive, he would meet him on the Hill again.” By that Time the Eyes of the County will probably have been opened, and it is not improbable also but even Sir Armine Wodehouse may by that Time be recovered from his Blindness.



THE
APPENDIX:





THE

DIX.



APP





The Appendix.



The Choice of M E M B E R S.

A New Election Song.

For the Norfolk Ladies.

Tune—He's as tight a Lad to fee to.

M I D A S.

S I R Armine is the Knight I figh for;
Well I love him;— and 'tis true,
Dear De Grey no lefs I die for;
Yet to both I'll prove True Blue.

Let my Lady keep Sir Edward;
Weaker Nymphs let Wenman woo;
Each Night as I go to Bed-ward,
Warm I wifh for t'other Two.
Sir Armine is the Knight, &c.

Swains who hope to win my Favour,
To the Poll muft me purfue;
Much depends on good Behaviour;
So take heed,—ye know my Cue.
Sir Armine is the Knight, &c.

The

The following was handed about in Yarmouth, in
the middle of December, 1767.

I.

SAYS R—y* to W——e depend upon me,
For five out of six shall quickly agree,
In Yarmouth to Vote for yourself and D—G—y;
I've consulted the Thing, and have found out the way
Tho I—s* and some others shall dare to oppose,
Yet the rest of the Town I can lead by the Nose.

II.

See F——r* tho' once my inveterate Foe,
Now heartily with me a Canvassing go,
The C—lec—r and Placemen are bound by their Pelf
To act as I do, and Vote with myself;
And the Reason Sir A——e you see is quite clear,
Confider, 'tis done for Eight Hundred a Year.

A New S O N G.

Addressed to

Sir Edward Astley, and Wenman Coke, Esq;

Tune—The Women all tell me I'm false to my Lafs.

I.

YE Sons of fair Freedom assist a good Cause,
Defend from Oppression, your Rights and
your Laws;

Those Blessings so mighty, are Blessings divine,
And toast them each Night in a Bumper of Wine.

Those Blessings, &c.

II.

Despise all Scotch Tools, who your Interest crave,
They mean nothing else, but yourselves to enslave;
Then

* Gentlemen who have considerable Interest in that Town.

Then O! give your Votes, at sweet Liberty's Shrine,
And to Attley and Coke fill your Bumper of Wine.

And to Attley and Coke, &c.

III.

No Time-serving Sycophants ever believe,
Their Boasting is selfish, they mean to deceive;
But with Men of true Honour all heartily join,
And with them Success, in a Bumper of Wine.

And with them Success, &c.

IV.

Remember fam'd *Wilkes, who to Exile was sent;
Black Rancour and Malice both join'd the Intent;
He suffer'd for Freedom; then let us combine,
And with him Redress, † in a Bumper of Wine.

And with him Redress, &c.

V.

May George long reign over us, Peace on us smile,
And a free Trade and Commerce distinguish our Isle;
May our Senate be just, and in Liberty shine,
And we drink Applause in full Bumpers of Wine.

And we drink Applause, &c.

M E A S U R E for M E A S U R E.

To the Tune of the Archbishop of Canterbury.

I.

HARK how sweet the merry Bells ring,
The Trumpets sprightly founding!

Let's join the Chorus, Boys, and sing,

These flowing Bowls surrounding:

To Wodehouse and De Grey we'll raise

The Song of Social Pleasure;

The Honest will the Honest praise;

'Tis Measure still for Measure.

R

Let

* John Wilkes, Esq;

† He was elected Knight of the Shire for the County of Middlesex on Monday, March 28, 1768.

II.

Let || Du-r-nt draw his feeble Pen
 All Verse to make a Jest on;
 Or draw his Sword of Lath, as when
 He drew on I—c P——n;*
 Such harmless Heroes we despise;
 Their Rage but gives us Pleasure;
 Such Poets let his Patrons prize;
 'Tis Measure still for Measure.

III.

But when debauch'd by merry Dick,†
 The Muse herself miscarried,
 We much deplored the naughty Trick,
 For Dick you know is married:
 O prithee Dick, no longer roam
 In search of foreign Pleasure;
 With Mrs. G——r stay at home,
 She'll Measure give for Measure.

IV.

Let either Nick ‡ the Faction join,
 From Hell or e'en from Snettisham;
 There needs no Conjuror to divine
 Our Canvass fairly sweats 'em;
 Still let them wander to and fro,
 Since Discord is their Pleasure;
 Virtue to Vice is still a Foe;
 'Tis Measure still for Measure.

V.

Then how must Pity swell the Breast,
 When Virtue's Friends forsake her;

By

|| Tho. D—t, of Scottow, Esq; Member for St. Ives, reputed Author of the first Song.

* A very learned Counsellor and Banker at Norwich.

† Capt. G—rd—r of Swaffham, reputed Author of R-nh-m in the Dumps, and other Pieces, during the Contest.

‡ Nic—s St—n, Esq; of Snettisham.

By § B—xt—n, || M—rsh—m, long careſt,
 The Devil now may take her :
 But you, my Friends, the hapleſs Fair
 Shall guard as countleſs Treafure ;
 Protect her with your warmeſt care ;
 She'll Meafure yield for Meafure.

VI.

Let CONCORD then a Wreath entwine
 Of every fragrant Flower,
 To Crown the roſy GOD of WINE,
 While we adore his POWER :
 To Wodehouſe and De Grey we'll drink,
 While Bacchus pours his Treafure ;
 Harmonious then your Glaſſes clink,
 In Meafure ſtill for Meafure.

T O T H E
 A U T H O R of the E P I G R A M,

Addressed to

RICHARD MERRYFELLOW, Eſq;

Accuſing Him of Poverty.

Dated Lynn.

O ! Force of Poignant Satire ! Known before :
 'Tis Granted, Richard Merryfellow's Poor :
 Of Fortune's Gifts, He never made his Boaft,
 He never Smuggled on the Norfolk Coaſt :

R 2

He

§ J—n B—n, Eſq; of Shadwell, R—b—t M—m, Eſq; of
 Stratton.

|| Unfortunately for our Bard, Sir A——e forſook theſe Gen-
 tlemen, and not they Sir A——e.

He ne'er by Rapine made his Road to Gold,
 No Parish Church Rates in his Coffers roll'd,
 Nor for a Crown his Brother's Honor Sold:
 Sign'd no Debentures, then, foul Deed of Shame!
 Implored his Servant to erase his Name.
 Oppression, Ruin, never mark'd his Way,
 He left to grow the Lettice* of the Day:
 No Hoards by Fraud of every kind acquir'd,
 Each Honest Heart with Indignation fir'd:
 No injured Innocents who beg their Bread,
 Loud, as He walks, vent Curses on his Head:
 Around, and Unappall'd He casts his Eye,
 By Him No Widows Starve, No Orphans Cry:
 By foul Extortion Squeez'd He scorns all Wealth,
 Yet Lives in Spirits, and yet Lives in Health:
 Poor tho' He was He ne'er refus'd to lend
 In time of Need ten Ducats to a Friend;
 A † Noble Friend! Pattern to Peers alive!
 Who but three days before denied Him — Five.
 By no Vile Arts Encreas'd his Scanty Store;
 What Soldier ever blush'd for being Poor?
 Who serves his Country, acts the noblest Part,
 He's rich enough who has an **HONEST HEART**,

Yet stand aloof! Ye Slaves! Ye Venal Tribe!
 Whom T——r bullies, and whom H—— can bribe!
 H——, that mean Wretch, whose Dirt — collected Bags
 Arose from gaping Cockles fold in Rags:
 Down to thy Dunghill, Muckworm, and be dumb!
 Thou Son of Infamy, tho' worth a Plumb!

All

* Mr. Lettice, a merchant at Lynn, lived next door to Mr. H—— He failed; and it was supposed by some Acts of Oppression; when Mr. H—— reported abroad, that his Neighbour was gone off: another severely retorted, "How could it be otherwise?" "Was it possible for a Lettice to take Root under the Nose of a H——."

† Lord T—— at the Hotel de Flandres April 1744.

All Ranks shall Scorn Thee, most when in thy Pride,
That is when Sir John Turner's by thy Side.
The Muse, tho' poor, that mongrell Herd Disdains,
Who cringe to Tyrants, and who covet Chains;
Who meanly passive in one fatal Hour
May Doom themselves and Children, Slaves to Pow'r;
Cowards! too base to form the Patriot Stand!
And Sacrifice to Thieves their Native Land.

LYNN, Dec. 11, 1767.

Friday.

The C O U N C I L.

*Confedere duces et vulgi stante corona
Surgit ad hos —*

ALL hands were piped : to them up rose Sir ***,
With Eye dejected and with Visage wan :
“ Friends! Townsmen! Bl-cks! You who, thro’
“ thick and thin,
“ Dash deep and muddy all, to bring me in;
“ What Thanks your Zeal and Ardor shall repay,
“ Should Fortune smile on that auspicious Day,
“ When sweet Oppression claims your Patriot Aid,
“ And LAW and LIBERTY shall low be laid,
“ Low Magna Charta, bubble in the air,
“ Blown by old Fools to make young Madmen stare!
“ Ask deep-read W-d-h-e, or his wisdom B-c-n,
“ They’ll tell you GENERAL WARRANTS were
“ mistaken;
“ They’re Constitutional and useful things
“ To make good Subjects to good British Kings.
“ Or, if Authority you want still better,
“ Ask the Bright True-Blue-Scribe of BUXTON’S
“ Letter,
“ What

“ What said De G—y, your Freeman, at the § Hall?
 “ That you were wrong, he told you, one and all :
 “ Your cry was LIBERTY he knew full well ;
 “ But what it was — not one of you could tell ;
 “ Ev’n Stamp-act *****, Cyder-barrel P—r,
 “ Safe from Q—c, and now no danger near,
 “ Will roar for B-te and Pow’r from morn till night,
 “ And challenge you—unless He knows you’ll fight.
 “ Passive-Obedience to the rule of Kings
 “ And Ministers, alone true quiet brings :
 “ Does it to rabble or to mob belong
 “ To hold Discourse of what is right and wrong ?
 “ To descant on what suits the common weal
 “ As they shall reason, and as they shall feel ?
 “ Grant me success, ye Heav’ns ! but on the day ;
 “ I’ll teach the ragged Casuists to obey.
 “ Shall Freeman vile presume our Thought to scan ;
 “ From outward Actions judge the inward Man ?
 “ Shall Robin Boddom * all our Projects smoke,
 “ And Pescod * cut his dry licentious joke ?
 “ Shall stubborn Crispin * to his Promise hold
 “ Full twenty Pieces well and truly told ?
 “ O ! for a rod of iron to take down
 “ Each saucy Knave that meets me with a frown !
 “ Who from his stall most impudently breaks,
 “ And keeps his Hat on, while to me he speaks !
 “ Where is the Arm of Pow’r ? for that’s my Plan :
 “ Without DESPOTIC POWER what is Man ? ”
 He ceased : His Speech for Approbation call’d ;
 George† smirk’d — Cl-rk cock’d his Chin — and
 Elfd-n squall’d. But

§ His Speech when he took up his Freedom at LYNN, September 29, 1767.

* Freeman of Lynn.

† Mr. G—H— merchant of Lynn. His Health was commonly toasted in the following very respectable Manner, being a man of great Judgment, Integrity, and above all so remarkable

But not so M-x-y A—n; he abhorr'd
Oppression, tho' he found it in a Lord:

“ Sir J—n, says he, that we are somewhat mir'd,
“ Have waded thro' bad roads till we are tir'd,
“ (Shame to us all!) I own it is most true;
“ But who could think, to hear it, Sir, from you?
“ Nay, do not frown at me, for I'm not hurt;
“ I say, You brought us into all this dirt.
“ I hate Oppression, I detest your Plan
“ Of Power, and so must every HONEST MAN.
“ You call us Bl-cks, but I the Fact deny;
“ Sir GEORGE may be your Bl-ck, Sir; but not I.”

“ O yes! cries George, and gives a sudden start,
“ I'll be your Bl-ck, Sir ****, with all my heart.
“ Buckhorse and I (for I shall bring him down)
“ Will grub in every sink-hole of the Town:
“ We'll do your business for you in a trice:
“ I hate such Friends who are so very nice:
“ Let 'em say what they will, let G-r-dn-r write,
“ Let E——d sing, and F—th and C—ry bite,
“ I put no value on an empty Name,
“ Buckhorse and I feel pretty much the same,”
He spoke, loud peals of Laughter rend the air,
The Council rose, and LAWLESS left the chair;
Smiled to himself, as near Observers tell,
But swore Lord Ch-th-m ne'er spoke half so well.

In times of Yore, e'er he became too big,
GEORGE was, we all must own, a pretty Prig;
Till Fortune, Dame capricious, and wild Chance
Sent him to Paris——there to learn to dance.
He hunted with the King, the King admired,
And the first Princes of the Blood retired.

In

markable for his religious veracity, that his name in that Respect
has been a Proverb for years past at Lynn. “ Mr. G— H——
and may Hemp bind those that Honour cannot.”

In raptures George replough'd the azure main,
 Jack-boots, Bag-wig, and Hat of Pointe-d' Espagne:
 Down 'Checquer Street he prances in his geers;
 Old Glout beheld, and—pull'd him by the ears.

Did ever Genius, returning home,
 Exalted and improv'd, from Greece or Rome,
 Endure a shock like this? He died away!
 His foreign trinkets and his French array,
 Shatter'd and shiver'd all, in one short hour!
 The dire effects of ARBITRARY POWER!

LYNN *February 15,*
 1768.

Kimberly G H O S T.

I.

T WAS at the awful Noon of Night
 When Ghosts and Goblins meet,
 There stood a pale and lanky Spright
 Close by Sir A——'s feet.

II.

Wak'd from his late Lethæan cup,
 The Knight began to start,
 With looks aghast, —and rising up,
 He faintly said — What art?

III.

Thy BROTHER comes, the Phantom cries,
 Thy conduct to upbraid;
 Which must thy living Friends surprize,
 And e'en alarm the dead.

IV.

Our kindred Ghosts are in amaze
 To hear this wond'rous change,
 The Friends of your late happier days,
 HARE, ASTLEY and L'ESTRANGE.

In

V.

In nobles O! put not your trust,
Divide and rule's their aim;
Recal past times, and know you must,
There is no help in them.

VI.

Think on the glorious THIRTY FOUR
When I this honour gain'd,
Against that domineering power
Which now YOU call your FRIEND,

VII.

Such Friends that veer and tack about,
Deceitful are I ween;
And if they could not keep ME out,
They ne'er can bring YOU in.

VIII.

But hark! — the Cock — I've but one word,
One parting word, to say,
Beware of R———'s faithless Lord,
Nor trust too far D— G—y.

IX.

The KNIGHT at first with horror shook,
And trembling every limb,
Takes t'other nap, and when he woke,
Mistook it for a DREAM.

C I N D E R E T T A:

A Mock Pastoral.

Detur Digniori.

DOWN dropt her brush; the dish-cloth thrown
afide,
And lost was all the kitchen's silver pride;
Scarce would the deep majestic bellows blow,
The lab'ring Jack would hardly, hardly go;
Dull

Dull was the brass, unwash'd her earthen ware,
 And Tabby slept neglected in the chair:
 Love wrought the change, 'twas Love that had be-
 tray'd,

When thus in doleful dumps bewail'd the Maid:

- ‘ Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs away,
- ‘ Ah! why so long does Hurlo-thrumbo stay?
- ‘ Why form'd dame Nature Woman's love so strong,
- ‘ Or, why art thou so tempting and so long?
- ‘ Refound my Tubs, my hollow Tubs resound;
- ‘ Ah me! that Love shou'd give so deep a wound!
- ‘ Why in that House* shouldst thou so strive to shine,
- ‘ Is it more clean or better kept than mine?
- ‘ Alas! I'm told (but they are Lies, I ween)
- ‘ That dirty House, no mortal yet could clean:
- ‘ Rub as they will, and polish as they can,
- ‘ Penfions and bribes will iron-mould the man:
- ‘ Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs away!
- ‘ Ah! why so long does Hurlo-thrumbo stay?
- ‘ Why seeks my soldier forts or city walls,
- ‘ When I can make my Love less hurtful balls?
- ‘ Why to the camp must Hurlo-thrumbo fly,
- ‘ When I can raise, and you besiege a pye?
- ‘ If thou must fight, for thou art born to wield,
- ‘ O! fight in paste the Heroes of the field:
- ‘ When yester morn I turn'd my Jack around,
- ‘ The salt box fell portentous to the ground:
- ‘ Thrice mew'd the cat, and thrice he flew on Tray;
- ‘ Oh! think on this, and thy election day!
- ‘ Die CINDERETTA! ease thy hateful smart,
- ‘ Ambition's now the mistress of his heart:
- ‘ Ah me! each object that these eyes can view,
- ‘ Brings to my mind some pleasing form of you:
- ‘ When in this hand the polish'd spit I hold,
- ‘ Thy Shape is here, for thou art Long and Cold:

“ If

* Parliament.

' If I the cleaver take, the joint to part,
 ' Thy absence then is cleaving of my heart;
 ' Or, if I strive the Kitchen fire to mend,
 ' Those eyes are flaming at the poker's end:
 ' Go, gentle gales! and bear my sighs away!
 ' Ah! why so long does Hurlo-thrumbo stay?"

Thus wail'd the tearful to herself alone,
 The hollow tubs re-echoing every groan:
 When lo! her much lov'd Hero stood to view,
 And her heart fluttered as he nearer drew:
 She fought the garret for her Sunday's pride,
 Pinn'd on her Ninst†, and brush'd the fleas aside.
 The busy Sylphs attend the dressing fair,
 This clears the scurf, and this pork-lards her hair:
 This with its breath reduc'd her tear swollen eye,
 Another, fans the pouting nostrils dry:
 Down came the damsel with superior grace,
 With all the stew-pan's radiance in her face:
 So dredg'd, so finish'd, and so soft her look,
 Now trips a Goddess, and now smiles a cook:
 Flies to her Hero, with resistless charms,
 And clasps the *Long, Cold C—N—L* in her Arms.

Norwich, March, 18, 1768. White Swan.

† Shift Sleeves.

The BATTLE of DEREHAM,

OR,

The ANNUAL NORFOLK JIGG*,

As it was exhibited before L—— *****.

Hæ Nugæ feria ducant

In mala.

I.

NEAR Dereham riding t'other day,
I saw the troops in proud array
With looks so fierce and big,
I was afraid they'd come to blows,
Till ***** bade the triple rows
Begin his Norfolk Jigg.

II.

Heavens! with what tremendous air
The Subalterns began to stare!
The captains led the van:
The major's horse was seen to prance,
The drums to skip, the fifes to dance,
They caper'd jigg'd and ran.

III.

Up hill and down, o'er hedge and ditch,
Regarding neither head nor breech,
In eager thirst of glory:
Trust me not faster could they fly
To battle, were the French as nigh
As Scarning wood before ye.

To

* See Hogarth's Print of the Times.

IV.

To number O! 'twould be in vain
How many cocks and hens were slain!
Here sprawled a bleeding pig!
The cackling geese before them fled
There many a wadling duck lay dead,
Crush'd in the Norfolk Jigg.

V.

Three Turkey Cocks in ambuscade,
View'd with disdain the havock made,
They swell'd with hostile ire;
They swell'd as thro' the bushes green
Their scarlet gills were flaming seen,
And nigh they drew and nigher:

VI.

Appall'd at once the martial band
Halt at the General's command,
In wild amaze each rank
The toe * projected 'gan to quiver,
To flutter much the heart and liver,
And visages grew lank.

VII.

So on that ever glorious plain,
Where England's warlike son was slain,
True Soldier, Great in all!
—— the conquering troops could check,
In full pursuit and save Q——,
From instantaneous fall.

VIII.

For he observ'd, tho' void of fear,
That Bougainville was in the rear,
Wolfe dead! the French advancing!
'Twas time to set all matters right,
He thought, and so he stopp'd the fight,
As now he did the dancing.

The

IX.

The Dereham chiefs, the battle done,
With the same speed and spirits run
To dine, and take their pay:
First from their gaiters wipe the mud,
And from their reeking swords the blood,
Such slaughter was that day!

X.

Vain fleeting joys! the month is past,
To other arts our Warriors haste;
The Annual Jigg is o'er,
Thus the mock heroes on the stage,
"Strut out their hour in empty rage,
"And then are heard no more."

FINIS CORONAT OPUS.

Norwich, March 19, 1768. White Swan.

The GHOST of KIMBER.

Tune,——Hofier's Ghost.

I.

AS at Midnight half Distracted,
Poor Sir AR——E weeping laid;
Hurt to think how Mad he Acted,
And the *Dupe* he had been made.

II.

All his Hopes and Friends declining,
All his *Cash*, so idly spent;
Loud he Curst that Day of Joining,
When to RAIN——M first he went.

III.

Thus oppress'd, with Thoughts so Horrid,
Lo! aside his Curtain flew,
When a Ghost, with low'ring Forehead,
Stood presented to his View.

Brother

IV.

Brother AR——E, thou art doing
 (Said the Shade) no Honest Part;
 Can't thou seek thy Cousin's Ruin,
 Led away by T——D's Art?

V.

Know! I scorn thy hateful Measures,
 And thy Junction do disown;
 Has not *Melton* spent its Treasures,
 When our Father fav'd his own?

VI.

What is HONOR when neglected?
 On my best of Friends you Frown;
Hunston, too you know, protected,
 And they pull'd Sir ROBERT down.

VII.

But O! AR——E, pray remember
 What an injur'd Ghost declares,
 T——D loves not you, or KIMBER,
 Nor would stir to save your Ears.

VIII.

But Farewell! the Cock is Crowing,
 I must, now, no longer stay;
 Stop those Tears, which now are flowing,
 For thy lost Election Day.

IX.

For when ASTLEY rides *Victorious*,
 And the Happy Day be won,
 You shall shrink away, Inglorious,
 Unsupported and Undone.
 Lynn, Feb. 5, 1768.

On Sir A——E's suddenly growing *blind* and *deaf*,
upon hearing the Voice of *Truth*.

I.

THE *Voice of Truth*, of old how great,
Our Ancestors declare;
Eyesight it gave unto the Blind,
And to the Deaf an Ear.

II.

In our degenerate days alas!
A sad Reverse we find:
Those who could Hear before are Deaf,
And who could See are Blind.

NORWICH, March 16, 1768.

CLACKCLOSE TRIUMPHANT.

Hic caestus artemque repono. VIRG. *Aen.* 5. l. 434.

YE Clackclose Freeholders so honest and hearty,
Whom no bribes or threats could e'er turn
from your party,

Now the contest is over, may sing and rejoice;
See the man whom ye love is your country's choice!
See the honour of Melton again rear her head,
And the Knight at our bidding retire to his shade.
O COKE! what a triumph, hadst thou been but
join'd!

Whilst I feel for our loss, I honour your mind,
To good or ill fate alike calmly resign'd.

Ye Heroes, inroll'd in the goose-pye Cantata,
May give them plain Truth for their lying Sonata;
For, in spite of their jesting on Astley and Coke,
They had found, to their cost, this alliance no
joke!

Had

Had we known but our strength, 'tis a matter
quite certain,

We had quell'd both the Knight and the Dragon
of M——.

Let us then, pay due merit to those worthy Men,
Who have felt, unprovok'd, the scratch of their pen.
With the Lord of Stow-Hall, see! the village re-
founds,

Who feed every day the poor——not his hounds:
Distinguish'd by fortune, by family great,
And a soul as enlarg'd as his ample estate.

See Riston's old Sire join the patriot train,
And forget for a while, diseases and pain!

His two gallant sons the first summons attend,
And with vigour support their Relation and Friend;
Ever swift on the wing to defend and assail,
Where their own party shrink, or the adverse prevail.
See Styleman the honest, the theme of each voice,
Who shines in his circle the true Man of Rofs.

To old age and want always opens his door,
The Steward himself of the helpless and poor!

See good-humour'd Saffery, active and bold,
And ready to face them in all their strong hold!

Ever chearful and willing to help those who need,
Where friendship demands, or distress wants his aid.

Let a brave half-pay Officer bring up the rear,
Who, tho' something to hope for, has nothing to fear;

Who took up his pen, when he laid by his sword,
And dares to speak truth tho' his subject's a L—d;

That sword, which in youth his enemies fled,
'Tis hard, when he's old, should scarce give him
Bread.

But learning and sense must prevail at the last,
And, I hope, will reward him the wrongs that are past:
Then, Neighbours, farewell—do but steadfast remain,
We'll be ready to meet them again and again.

Cambridge Chronicle, April 23, 1768.

T

Sir

SIR DILBERRY DIDDLE, Captain of Militia;
an excellent new Song.

Humbly inscribed to the Right Hon. L. T. Sir
A. W. Bart. and T. D. G. Esq; Colonels in
ordinary of Militia.

OF all the *brave* Captains that ever were seen,
Appointed to fight by a King or a Queen;
By a Queen or a King appointed to fight,
Sure never a Captain was like this brave Knight.
Derry, &c.

He pull'd off his Slippers and Wrapper of Silk,
And foaming as furious as—whisk pated Milk;
Says he to his Lady, “My Lady, I’ll go—
“My Company calls me you must not say no.”
Derry, &c.

With Eyes all in Tears says my Lady—says she,
“O cruel Sir Dilberry! do not kill me!
For I never will leave thee, but cling round thy
Middle,
And die in the Arms of Sir Dilberry Diddle.”
Derry, &c.

Says Diddle again to his Lady, “My Dear!
(And with a *white* Handkerchief wip’d off a Tear)
The *hottest* of Actions will ever be *Farce*,
For sure thou art *Venus*!” Says she, “Thou art *Mars*.”
Derry, &c.

Awhile they stood simp’ring like Master and Miss,
And Cupid thought he would have given one Kiss;
’Twas what she expected, admits no Dispute,
But he touch’d his own Finger and blew a Salute.
Derry &c.
By

By a Place I can't mention, not knowing its Name,
 At the Head of his Company *Dilberry* came,
 And the Drums to the Window call every Eye,
 To see the *Defence of the Nation* pass by.

Derry, &c.

Old *Bible-fac'd* Women, through Spectacles dim,
 With hemming and coughing, cried, "Lord it is
 him!"

While Boys and the Girls, who more clearly could
 see,

Cried, "Yonder's Sir *Dilberry Diddle*—that's he!"

Derry, &c.

Of all the fair Ladies that came to the Show,
 Sir *Diddle's* fair Lady stood *first* in the Row;
 "Oh, *Charming*, says she, how he looks *all in Red*!
 How he *turns out his Toes*, how he *holds up his Head*!

Derry, &c.

Do but see his *Cockade*, and behold his *dear Gun*,
 Which shines like a *Looking-Glass* held in the *Sun*;
 O! see thyself now, thou'rt so martially smart,
 And look *as you look'd* when you *conquer'd my heart*."

Derry, &c.

The sweet sounding Notes of Sir *Dilberry Diddle*,
 More ravish'd his Ears, than the sound of a *Fiddle*,
 And as it grew faint, that he heard it no more,
 He soften'd the word of *Command* to—*Encore*.

Derry, &c.

The *Battle* now over, without any *Blows*,
 The Heroes *unarm* and strip off their *Clothes*;
 The *Captain* refresh'd with a Sip of *Rose-Water*,
 Hands his *Dear* to the Coach, bows, and then steps
 in after.

Derry, &c.

John's Orders were special, to drive very *slow*,
 For fevers oft follow *Fatigue*, we all know;
 But prudently cautious, in *Venus's Lap*,
 His Head under *her Apron*, brave *Mars* took a Nap.
 Derry, &c.

He *dreamt*, Fame reports, that he *cut all the throats*
 Of the *French*, as they landed in *flat bottom'd Boats*:
 In his *Sleep* if such *dreadful Destruction* he makes,
 What H A V O C K—ye Gods! shall we have when
 he *wakes*.

Derry, &c.

I shall make one observation upon this contest, and which is applicable to the *Whig's* alone.

That Gentlemen formerly in the interest of Sir A. W. should support him now, was acting consistently with private friendship, and in some, perhaps, with former principles! but how the *Old Whigs*, how the families of W——le and T——d, H——m——d, T——r, &c. near Relations, obliged Friends, in present possession of Favours actually and immediately derived from that great Minister Sir Robert Walpole, could prevail upon themselves to vote for a Man who was of a Party that would have cut his Head off, and that no longer ago than the Year 1742: to vote for a man who so lately as the 17th of February, 1764, supported unconstitutional Acts of Power and arbitrary Measures of Government, is and must be, to every unprejudiced Person, a Circumstance and matter of the greatest Astonishment! how they could reconcile their preposterous Conduct to common Sense or common Gratitude! to private Friendship or to public Principle!

It has been said, how truly and justly past experience must determine, that Sir A—— W—— was Influenced, if not entirely Guided in his Political Transactions, for Thirty Years invariably by Sir C—— M—— Knight of the shire for W——re. Was not that Gentleman also of the Party which pursued Sir Robert Walpole? which for Years strenuously opposed his Administration? Such an implicit Attachment might recommend Sir A—— W—— to those who did not approve Sir Robert's Public Measures, but surely could not recommend Him to those who did.

“ To Pull down” that able Minister was confessedly (as the Friends of Sir A—— W—— publicly give out) the Design of that contest in 1734: They have avowed this Doctrine in Print* but a few months since. The Friends and Relations of Sir Robert Walpole will do well to consider this Circumstance coolly and impartially, and then let them reflect a little upon the Propriety and Consistency of that Conduct, which led them headlong on to the Support of Tyranny and Oppression? Surely they must at the Time have been Callous to every Feeling for Public Security, and National Regard. They must have commenced Slaves in Will and Thought already, and have Prided themselves in the glorious and very alluring Idea of future Chains, as Emblems of Honor and Ornaments of Distinction: if they wear them not in Reality at last, it must be owing to the Virtue of others, and not to their Own.

In the Year 1727, Sir Jacob Astley, Father of the present Knight of the Shire for Norfolk, was
nominated

* See the Letter to Mr. Buxton, published last January.

nominated by Sir Robert Walpole and the truly Great Lord Townshend, as Candidates in their Interest; sometime after a Preference was given to Colonel Harbord, and Sir Jacob (then Mr. Astley) was dropped: This was resented by Sir Jacob, and was one of the Reasons why he opposed the Whig Interest in 1734, which his Father Sir Philip espoused: a Circumstance which may be considered as one sufficient Proof, amongst many others, that the Melton Family was always esteemed a Whig Family, and the Astleys looked upon as in that Interest by the Heads of the Whig Party in this County. They were originally Whigs, from the Time the Distinctions of Whig and Tory were known, and ever since the Glorious Revolution took Place in the Persons of King William and Queen Mary, which saved this Nation from Destruction, and secured to us our Religion, Laws, and Liberties, then Invaded and on the Brink of Ruin, they have Professed and Acted upon Revolution Principles; ever Friends to the Protestant Succession in the Illustrious House of Hanover, now upon the Throne of these Realms; and as distinguished Advocates for the Rights and Privileges of the People.

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INSCRIPTION

INSCRIPTION
For the Pedestal of the
GRAND OBELISK
Now erecting in the Public Market Place
at
EAST DEREHAM,
In the County of NORFOLK.

LIBERTATI REVIRESCENTI
S.

SEJANO adulatore septentrionali

Cladem Reipublicæ

Meditante

Genti Anglicanæ

Cui Maxime Infensus erat

Per Septem Annos graviter Incumbente

Regem Optimum Arroganti nimis Facilem

Fallente Ludente

Proceres Corruptente

Amicitias Primorum Discindente

Peste nusquam non Grassante

Et O Rem miram et incredibilem!

O Facinus Inauditum!

Senatore Fortissimo

Qui Leges Patriæ Labefactatas

In Seipso Violatas

Summa cum Animi Magnitudine

Sustentarat

In Exilium Misso

A mandato Proscripto

In tali tantoque rerum Discrimine

EDWARDUS ASTLEIUS,

Miles

Non a Militiæ Secretioribus Consilijs

Aut indomitæ Catervis

Sed

Sed vir morum Integer sed Urbanus
 Sed Strenuus
 Cum Strenuorum Auxilio Tempus Egeret
 Perquam Maxime
 LEGATUS in Senatum venit
 NORFOLCIENSIS
 Consentientibus Bonorum Omnium Suffragijs
 Renegante Servo tantum Pecore
 Univerſo Populo Plaudente
 OVANTE TRIUMPHANTE.
 Superbam Hanc Columnam
 In Honorem Familiæ
 In Memoriam Facti
 LIBERTATIS Vindices Acerrimi
 Et Virtutis Publicæ Cultores Incorruptissimi
 CIVES DEREAMENSES
 Una Voce
 Extrui Voluerunt
 ANNO MDCCLXVIII.



L O N D O N.

“ ORDERS. PAROLE is Wandsworth.

“ The Field Officer in waiting of the Foot Guards
 “ received Yesterday the following Letter.

“ SIR, — Office, May 11, 1768.

“ HAVING this day had the honour of mention-
 “ ing to the — the Behaviour of the Detach-
 “ ments

“ ments from the several Battalions of Foot Guards
 “ which have been lately employed in assisting the
 “ Civil Magistrates and preserving the publick
 “ Peace, I have great pleasure in informing you,
 “ that his ——— highly approves of the Conduct
 “ of both the Officers and Men, and means that
 “ his ——— Approbation should be communi-
 “ cated to them through you. Employing the
 “ Troops on so disagreeable a Service always gives
 “ me Pain, but the Circumstance of the Times
 “ makes it Necessary. I am persuaded they see that
 “ Necessity, and will continue as they have done,
 “ to perform their Duty with Alacrity. I beg you
 “ would be pleased to assure them, that every pos-
 “ sible Regard shall be shewn to them; their Zeal
 “ and good Behaviour upon this Occasion deserve
 “ it; and in Case any disagreeable Circumstance
 “ should happen in the Execution of their duty,
 “ they shall have every Defence and Protection
 “ that the Law can Authorize, and this Office can
 “ give. I have the Honour to be, Sir,

“ Your most obedient,

“ And most humble Servant,

“ B——

“ Field Officer in Staff waiting for the
 “ three Regiments of Foot Guards.

“ Officers for Guard on Saturday next,

“ Lieutenant Colonel Gwyn, &c. &c.

U

S I R,

SIR,

AN Officer of the Guards, on whose Veracity I can rely, has informed me, that the —— at W—— has thought proper to write a Letter of Thanks to the Commanding Officers of the Troops lately employed in St. George's Fields. The Substance of it, as well as I can remember, is rather of an extraordinary Nature, and I think deserves the attention and Consideration of the Public. I understand that his L——p thanks them, in the —— Name, for their good Behaviour, and assures them, that his —— *highly approves* of their Conduct. He farther engages his Promise, that whatever bad Consequences may ensue, they may depend upon the utmost Assistance and Support that his Office can afford them. Without entering into the Evidence, on which the Coroner's Verdict against an Officer and some Soldiers of the Guards was founded, I shall not scruple to say that this Mention of the —— Name is very improper and indecent. The Father of his People undoubtedly laments the fatal Necessity, which has occasioned the Murder of one of his Subjects, but cannot be supposed to *approve highly* of a Conduct, which has had dreadful Consequences. An Event of this shocking Nature may admit of Excuse and Mitigation from Circumstances of Necessity, but can never be the Object of the *highest* —— *Approbation*; — much less was it proper to signify such strong Approbation of a Conduct, which includes a Fact still *sub Judice*, and the Particulars of which are not yet known with any Degree of Certainty.

The

The — at W— would have done better in confining his Letter to the Expression of his own Sentiments. What he has said for himself, if I am rightly informed, will require more Wit than he possesses to defend. For the mere Benefit of the Law, I presume, the Prisoners will hardly thank him. It is a Benefit they are entitled to, and will certainly have, whether he and his Office interfere or not. If he means any Thing more, let him look to his Words. But I hold it to be unconstitutional as well as illegal, to promise official Support and Protection to either Party, in a criminal Case, wherein the — prosecutes for the loss of his Subject. There is a Degree of Folly in a Minister of the Crown signing such a Letter which looks like Infatuation; but I hope the Court of King's Bench, or some other Court, will let him know what the Law calls *Abetment* and *Maintenance*, and bring him to his Senses.

FIAT JUSTITIA!

ERRATA.

E R R A T A.

Page 65. Advertisement of the Free Masons inserted by Mistake.

Page 107. Mr. De Grey above Sir Armine Wedehouse. 70, not 71; above Mr. Coke 144, not 145.

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Page 114, line 6, for, *the army is more to be depended upon in time of danger, and in an attack upon the liberty of the subject, than the militia, read, the army is less to be dreaded in time of danger, &c. than the militia.*

